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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II, NO. 252. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Oct				
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	India	8000		
7th Nov	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000		
,, ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
,, ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
,, ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
5th Dec.	Persia	8000		
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000		

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5148	20th Oct.	30th Oct
Kirin Maru.	B. Tsuda	3808	25th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6265	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow	A&C	6543	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris	A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore	A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall	A&C	5821	....	29th March.
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo	A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares.	A&C	6084	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	9th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

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891

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga," 4,500 23rd October, 1914

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

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MOTOR CARS

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General Insurance Agent,
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Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2852 Telegrams: "Bible"

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
LHASA,	2,184,	Sat. 24th Oct.	*6 a.m.,	Direct. ‡C. M.
LINGA,	2,165,	Mon. 26th Oct.	11 a.m.,	†P.B. D. and C. M.
CHAKDARA,	3080	Thurs., 29th Oct.,	9 a.m.	‡C. M.

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
‡Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S.S. "CHAKDARA" 3080 tons, on Thursday, 29th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

22nd October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	27th Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

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Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

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Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

From,
D. NAPIER & SON, Ltd.
Manufactures, of Napiers Motors

To
Messrs. MARCKS & Co.,
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

We have pleasure in sending herewith a pamphlet reproducing the Royal Automobile Club Certificate issued in connection with an exceedingly severe trial carried out over country practically identical to Colonial conditions on a 20 H.P. four cylinder "NAPIER" Standard Extra Strong Colonial chassis, fitted with Torpedo body, Glass Wind Screen, Cape Cart Hood, Lamps &c.

The trials covered a total distance of 506 miles over Heather covered common land in the County of Surrey, used by the British Army for Manœuvres, consequently severe pitfalls awaited the car on all sides viz. hidden trenches as used by the Infantry and Artillery etc. The route taken during the four days trials, was devoid of any road or semblance thereto, not even tracks existed, long stretches of sand were encountered, 14 inches deep and likewise peaty bogs, with mud equally as deep.

The Colonial "NAPIER" did its work excellently in spite of these difficulties and successfully negotiated this difficult country each day, including accents and descents having exceptionally severe gradients which necessitated the car being driven on first speed for some distance. Taking this into consideration, and the arduous nature of the work, it is surprising that the petrol consumption works out at 14·34 per gallon, and the average speed on the journey (running time only) 15·1 miles per hour.

To and from this testing ground, the river "Wey" was each day forded, the maximum depth being 30 inches.

After this severe test was completed, in order to prove its capabilities with standard ratio of gear, the Car, without any change being effected to chassis or body was driven to the Brooklands Racing Track, where it was timed over the Flying half-mile, the speed obtained being 50·52 miles per hour.

The opinions expressed by the Members of the Press who accompanied the car, will be of interest to you as being interested in the sale of Napier Cars and will be a conclusive proof that the Extra Strong Colonial "Napier" is constructed to withstand the roughest treatment that it is likely a car will be subjected to in your country, and by reading the enclosed "Appreciations" received from owners of this World famous Car, will be a further proof of the satisfaction they give.

If you will advise us the quantity of both the R. A. C. Test and Appreciation Booklets you would wish to have for circulation in your district, we shall have pleasure in forwarding same at our earliest convenience upon receipt of your reply.

Assuring you always of our best attention.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully.
D. NAPIER & SON, LIMITED.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents:—Napier Cars.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVED FUND	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HERMIDA & CO.,
Agents

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,970
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	Rs. 16,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SHI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

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Advertisers are reqsuested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

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The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

BATCHELOR requires ROOM and BOARD with English family. Colaba or Fort. Write to Box No. 956, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4200

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED, for Hislop College, Nagpur, a professor of Persian, salary Rs. 100 p.m.—Apply with testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 3001

WANTED GRADUATES for the J. L. NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. Binding 2 years' stay in the school. Apply sharp, stating age,, experience and nationality with copies of certificates to KHUSALDAS G. PATELL, Honorary Secretary. 4165

WANTED an experienced and trained SUPERVISOR, to look after the construction of the New Palace, must be especially proficient in building constructions, salary Rs. 150—200, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to DEWAN, Dhar State. 2691.

WANTED immediately. Certified AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER to take charge of smalll garage. Starting salary Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 300 H. S. with allowance of Rs. 25 per month for tutoring Proprietor. Apply PROPRIETOR, HYDERABAD DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE. Chilkalgudiam, Secunderabad, attaching copies of testimonials and reference. 4191

WANTED a Professor of English for the S. P. College, Srinagar. Pay Rs. 200-25-250. The appointment to be made on probation for one year. Applications, stating age, qualifications, etc., together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914. Health certificate to be furnished on appointment.—I. K. SHARGHA, Principal, S. P. College, Srinagar, Kashmir. 2695

WANTED for BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY Manager's office:

1. Head of section dealing with Movement and Interchange of Goods Stock, General and Conference Rules and Regulations governing train working, accidents etc.

2. Head of section dealing with Works and Engineering matters not estimates or accounts.

Pay according to qualifications. Only men with Railway Head Office experience need apply to the Manager, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. 4171.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED, in March next, certificated, trained, and experienced ASSISTANT MISTRESSES for Oakgrove School. Salary Rs. 90 or more per mensem, according to qualifications, plus everything found.

Also assistant music mistresses required. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Application forms to be obtained from and returned to—

HEAD MISTRESS,
Oakgrove School,
Jheripani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent & Chairman,
E. I. R. Aided Schools.

Calcutta, 15th October 1914. 3002

WANTED.

WANTED immediately LOAN of Rs. 3,000 for one year. Promissory note. Reasonable interest. Apply to Box 957 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 420

WANTED A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH and a PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS for the Prince of Wales College, Jammu. Salary Rs. 200-25-250. Must be highly qualified in their subjects and also good teachers.—Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2696

AN EUROPEAN FAMILY can accommodate two or three Batchelors with BOARD and LODGING, Bath and W. C., from the 1st of November. Apply No. 14, Top Floor HAMILTON'S HOTEL, Mazagon, near Tram and Railway Stations. 4196

WANTED a STEWARD for the ROYAL W. I. GOLF CLUB proficient in accounts; one with previous experience of club work preferred. State age and nationality. Pay Rs. 50/- and house. Apply before 1st November to the HON. SECY. R. W. I. GOLF CLUB, Nasik. 4202

WANTED—A EUROPEAN BAND MASTER late N. C. O. of a British Cavalry. Regiment is desirous of an appointment as Band Master to a Military Band, has 15 years experience in conducting Mounted and Infantry Bands. For full particulars apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 120th Rajputana Infantry, Belgaum. 4198

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FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

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FOR SALE.—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.

Price Rs. 20 each.

Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition. Price annas eleven per hundred.

Apply QUARTER MASTER, 81st Pioneers, Belgaum. 3003

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET

TO LET Mr. PESIKAKA'S BUNGALOW on Bandra Hill, near Protestant Church. Apply to Box No. 945 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4146.

TO BE LET.—The TOP FLOOR West side of DATOOBHOY MANSIONS on Mayo Road, with electric lights, fans and lift. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 4193

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GORDHANDAS THAKERSEY, late of Bombay Hindu Bhatia Inhabitant a merchant. ..... Deceased.

JAGJIVANDAS GORDHANDAS, son of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Hindu Bhatia Inhabitant a merchant residing at Princess Street in the Town and Island of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 13th day of October 1914.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
4199 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

FROM MONDAY, 19th OCTOBER, the Central Office at No. 4, Waterloo Mansions, will be open as follows:—

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and
4 p. m. to 6 p.m.
On SATURDAYS
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that PARMANAND PANDURANG PATHARE and SOONABAI wife of the said PARMANAND PANDURANG PATHARE, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (the Fazandars whereof are Ramji Bawaji and Ganoo Bawaji) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hansali Tank Road, Dadar, in the Town Island and Registration sub-District of Bombay admeasuring, 106 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Tenure and bearing Collector's Old No. 384, New No. 4140, Old Survey No. 365, and New Survey No. 2/1442 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward, No. 4289, Street No. 649, and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by the vacant ground of the Fazandars on or towards the West by the property of Pandurang Madhaw on or towards the North by the property of Ganoo Bawaji Patel and or towards the South by the oart of the Fazandars and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1914.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
4197 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Customs Notice dated the 2nd instant, it is hereby notified that the Aden Prize Court has empowered the Collector of Customs, Bombay, to deliver cargoes of the Aden Prize Ships without a Bond of Indemnity to British and Neutral subjects when he is satisfied that their titles to the goods are clear and without doubt.

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay Custom House,
20th October, 1914. 4204

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF CAPTAIN J. L. GRINBURTON OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH INST., AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS AT NO. 53 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, NEXT TO MESSRS. TARACHAND PARASRAM JEWELLERS AND OPPOSITE THE CORNER OF OAK LANE.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell at their auction Rooms at No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, all the household teak and blackwood furniture by Dewji Canji and others such as dining table, chairs, dumbwaiters, dinnerwaggons, meatsafes, single and double panel and glass door almiras writing dressing and washhand tables chest of drawers, large cheval glass, Agra jail made carpet, English carpets, teapoys, low and easychairs wooden and iron bedsteads rich engravings large partition screens, cooking pots, etc., etc.

The Property of Captain J. L. Grinburton of the Royal Artillery.

N.B.—All the above will be be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve.

The above things are on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1876, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Earthenware pipes, machinery, advertising matter, Poona wood buttons, paints, steel bars, drugs, bolts and nuts, bags sardines, buckets and tubes, fire bricks, and various other articles.

Also at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at R. B. C. Warehouse Prince's Dock.

400 iron ring (pipes).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of 138 Bales of Thana Cloth, Manufactured in the Madhowji Dharamsey Mills, at Bombay.

Under instructions from the Madhowjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hirachand Dalsukhbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Madhowjee Dharamsey Manufacturing Co.'s Commission Agent, Mr. Devkaran Moolji's Shop, at Gaomookh Gulley, Mulji Jetha Piece-goods Market, the undermentioned goods:—

15 bales 28 inches by 24 yds. by 8½ lbs. 50 pcs. 1-1703 Thana cloth.
26 bales 28 inches by 24 yds. by 8½ lbs. 50 pcs. 2-1703 Thana cloth.
8 bales 28 inches by 24 yds. by 8½ lbs. 50 pcs. 3-1703 Thana cloth.
33 bales 28 inches by 24 yds. by 8½ lbs. 50 pcs. 4-1704 Thana cloth.
22 bales 28 inches by 24 yds. by 8½ lbs. 50 pcs. 1 Thana cloth.
18 bales 28 inches by 24 yds. by 8½ lbs. 50 pcs. 101-102 Thana cloth.
16 bales 28 inches by 24 yds. 8½ lbs. 50 pcs. Thana cloth.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken of within eight days from the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE COLLECTORS OF Blackwood Carved Furniture, with Engraved Hindu Goddesses and other decent Ancient Engravings.

An AUCTION SALE of Handsome Teakwood and Blackwood Carved Household Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Furniture, of the late J. A. Brandon, Esq., General Manager, Standard Oil Co., of New York.

Under instructions from Leslie Blunt, Esq., the Administrator, in India, of the estate of the late Mr. J. A. Brandon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Tehemina Lodge, Centre Road, Colaba Reclamation, the very handsome and valuable blackwood carved and teakwood household furniture consisting of carved blackwood sofas, sideboards, dining table, single mirror door, Almyrahs, side and corner blackwood carved artistic cabinets, drawing room sets of cushioned and silk lined sofas and chairs, chiffoniers, pier tables, cupboards, writing, dressing tables, lady's desks, blackwood single cots, fancy teapoys, carved blackwood flower stands and picture frames, ancient Hindu goddesses, library cupboards, and bookstands, table standard and wall lamps, etc., the property of the late J. A. Brandon, Esq., General Manager, Standard Oil Co., of New York.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BEST QUALITY PLATED-WARE BY WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH-MAKERS, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Bungalow (presently occupied by Major McPherson, I.M.S.) at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome (made to order), artistic teak and Blackwood household furniture, comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new-designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door book-cases, upholstered hall suite sofas and chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes baskets, new designed iron and brass single bedsteads, rich carpets, rich glassware, crockeryware and best platedware of English-make, one lot Encyclopoedia books, table ornaments and cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Walter, C. J. Shortt, Esq. The property is on view,

AUCTION SALE of the Right Title and Interest of the "Vendyke Studio," with its Photographic Materials and the Studio Furniture.

Under instructions from Mr. Hassumbhoy Meherally Vazir and others, the mortgagees in possession, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Edward Donald Pereira (successor of P. Metzeker), traded as "Vendyke Studio," Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 26th October, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort:—

All the right, title and interests of the said mortgagor in his "Vendyke Studio," with all its photographic materials, consisting of—

Cameras' complete with slides, lenses, plates, shutters, mounts one lot of cabinet negatives, one lot frames with photos and without photos, and photo materials, etc., and the studio furniture, such as:—

Drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, office tables and revolving chairs. Persian carpets, photo albums, show cases, cupboards easels, writing tables, teapoys, electric table fans, Oliver typewriter, printing frames, etc.

The above goods are on view at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO. —(*Contd.*)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALAD.

High Court Suit No. 1223 of 1912.

Moreshwar Narayen and others.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Gajanan Narayen and others ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir, Seerwai Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Prangowind Shivparsad, the Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the power given to him under the Consent Decree, dated 29th January, 1914, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 28th October, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premies.

LOT No. 3 MALAD PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Malad in the Thana District, containing by admeasurment 5800 square yards or thereabouts with a bungalow standing thereon and also with a well.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, attorneys for the said Receiver, at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

KINETOPHONE
KINETOPHONE!!
KINETOPHONE!!

Only by Special Request
ONE W EK MORE.

Mind, there is Gr Change of Programme of

KINETOPHONE

All New Pictures
That will TALK and SING
To your Heart's Content

Such a grand opportunity in only Half Prices Never Afforded Before!
So Embrace it and Catch
Time by the
FORELOCK

Also Our Two Grand Star Films:—

1. "The Adventures of Arizon Bill or the Mystery of Elk City Bank"
And
2. "A Tragedy at the Court of Milan."
(Fully Colored)

The Programme is Specially arranged for

DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

Sat. & Sunday and also Monday and Tuesday being Holidays:—Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 1266.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN—PRESIDENT.

A CHESS TOURNAMENT under the auspices of this club WILL BE HELD in the LAST WEEK of NOVEMBER next, at Bombay. It will be confined solely to players of the Bombay Presidency and will consist of two classes:—

A class to consist of expert players, the entrance fee for which will be rupees five.

B Class to consist of amateurs the entrance fee for which will be rupees three.

Handsome money prizes to the successful competitors will be awarded according to the number of entries in either class.

The number and amount of prizes, as well as time and place for holding the tournament will be hereafter notified.

Entries WILL BE CLOSED on the 11th NOVEMBER next. Applications for entries accompanied with the necessary fee to be made on or before the 10th NOVEMBER next.

For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARIES at the Club Rooms, 101, Meadow Street Fort.

G. K. GADGIL,
J. M. CURSETJEE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries of the Bombay Chess Club.

Bombay Chess Club,
8th October, 1914. 4066

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH.
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent
Post Box No. 84,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking.	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Churchgate Street

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271

GRAND DIVALI HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

An Oriental Drama—in 3 Parts.

A PRISONER IN THE HAREM

Staged and enacted with the assistance of an exceptional staff in a truly regal manner.

SEE THE THRILLING ENCOUNTER
BETWEEN A MAN AND A LION!
BETWEEN A LION AND A TIGER!

Shown for the first time in the history of motion picture photography.

In order to fully realize this Film
IT MUST BE SEEN.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOWS ON ACCOUNT OF DIVALI.

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.
Monday & Tuesday. } Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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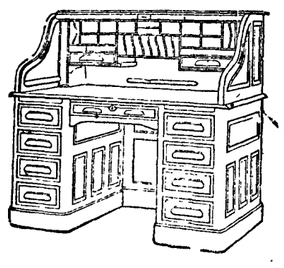

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OAK, WALNUT & STEEL.

Prices to suit all.

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Use "The Amulet"

Glare Protector. (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.) For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side Pieces Rs. 15
" Xanthophyll " " " " Rs. 15

Saves a host of troubles.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

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Head Offices:—
12, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

Can also obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

TIRED

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES

PROF JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2; 6 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October, 21.
Aspinet Smith New York, Sept. 26.
Lhasa Rouse Karachi, Oct. 19.

DEPARTURES.

October 21.
Vinstra Arnesen Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Vasilefs Constantinos for Hull
Steamer Maria C. for Genoa
Steamer Rangoon Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Perla for London.

The following vessels obtined port clearance yesterday.

S. S. Kasara Gulliver Persian Gulf.

Wednesday, October 21st.

S. S. City of Madras:—The steamer City of Madras, arrived in London, on the 20th instant.

S S. Aspinet:—The steamer Aspinet, 3,171 tons, Captain L. E. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York which port she left on September 12, with kerosine oil and a general cargo.

S. S. Viustra:—The steamer Viustra, 2,933 tons, Captain D. Arnesen, sailed yesterday, for Karachi with a general and some bottom cargo.

S S. Kasara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Kasara, 809 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain S. J. Rouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on October 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

P DOCK.

STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
P. & E. City of Lincoln	Jenkins 23.10*	K. N. & Co
P. Firoozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Groesven	Jones	Ralli Bros.
* 26.10 K Favonian	Hicken	K. N. & Co
N. Umsinga	Cox 24.10	W. & A. G. & Co
Maria C.	Schroppa	Italian S. N. & Co
C & R Clan Maclean	Williamson 23.10.	J. Finlay & Co
P. Kerrienmoor	Sisterson	K. N. & Co

V. DOCK.

*22.10 Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Indents	Nicke	Dock manager
Loena	Nelson 24 0	Ralli Bros.
Masala	Thompson 31.10.	W. & A. G. & Co
*24.10 Nubia		P. & O. S. N Co.
26.10 Whateley H.	Mead 24.10.	L. Dreyfus & Co.
Tweebridge	Cooper 26.10.	S. Smidt & Co
India	Kenrick 31.10	P. & O. Co
City of London	E Hot 24.10.	K. N. & C
P. S. Vasilefs Constantinos	Manairs 31.10.	Ralli Bros

Harbour Wharf.

Sarasvati	Nova 22.10	Bo. S. N. Co
Satrunji	Mahomed	Bo. S.N.Co

H. W. D. D,

Jahandi	Esmail	Bo. S. N. C*
Jabarmal	Sabudin	

* Probable date of departure.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aspinet	Smith
Dragon	Mason
Ganges	Garwood P. & O. Co.
Baron Balfour	Symonds
Ian Macphee	Ady
Craftsman	Maycock
H. F. Ferdinand	Gardner The Dock Manager
Orienfels	Hocking Dock Manager
Benetive	Hart
Bencluny	Taylor
Jahn	Eriksin F. F. Campb ll & Co
Kenedan	Mourad M. M. & Co
Komayun	Courtney T. M. & Co
Kiran	Peabody
Kronus	Carey
Keddah	Ternel T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer Dock Manager
Karmala	Evans
Kasara	Gulliver M. M. & Co
Khasa	Rouse M. M. & Co.
Kai Sang	Mooney
Lindenfels	Prize vessel Dock Manager.
Lockeley Hall	Gardner K. N. & Co
Lalantad	Paulsen
Larian	Schroffacan
Leteor	Remmerson W. & A. G. & Co
Ocean	Christansen The Bombay Co.
Pe la	W. & A. G. & Co.
Palamcotta	Downing M. M. & Co
Queen Maud	Howes
Rajput	Thompson T. Morrison & Co
Rangoon Maru	Nonura N. Y. K. & Co
Rotenfels	Williams Dock Manager
Rechenfels	Jones Dock Manager
Rheinfels Severs	(Prize vessel) Dock Manager
Salsette	Vine M. M. & Co
Steinbergen	Devonge
Stephanotis	Robinson
Rifels	Prize vessel Dock Manager
Smaria	Elton M. M. & Co
Tarzine	Hamilton Dock Manager
Waddon	Peterson W. & A. G. & Co
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel) Dock Manager
Winborne	Thomas

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 3 bales, wool, M. J. Joomabhoy; 2,460 cwts, linseed oil cake, the New Mofussil Co.; 562 cwts., linseed cake, 318 cwts., tillseed cake, S. Pestonjee & Co.; 10 casks, chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji & Sons; 50 bales, wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

MASSILIA (s) 50 bales, cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

PERA (s) 3,660 cwts, cotton seed, B. S. Lloyd & Co.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (s) 104 cwts, buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 104 cwts., buffalo horns, G. Suchediria; 67 cwts., deer horn, J. M. Rahimtoola; 81 casks, goat-skins, Nizamuddin & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO'.

INDIA (s) 800 tons, manganese ore, K. Reeve & Co.

FOR HULL.

WHATELEY HALL (s) 16,000 cwts, linseed, 4,000 cwts., cotton seed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

FOR HULL.

VASILEFS CONSTANTINOS (s) 6,250 cwts., cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

GROESWEN (s) 50 bales, cotton, 2,000 cwts, poppy seed, 22,140 cwts, linseed, 2,000 cwts, rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

FAVONIAN (s) 84,102 cwts, cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

MARIA C. (s) 100 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 50 bales, cotton, R. Bhagwanlal & Co.; 10,660 cwts, linseed, Ralli Bros.; 400 cwts, cashewnuts, R. Jivandas & Co.; 200 bales, cotton, Goculdas Dossa & Co.; 2,400 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.; 650 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 700 bales, cotton, 1,004 cwts, linseed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 5,000 cwts, castorseed, 5,208 cwts, linseed, K. Dewchand & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

MARIA C. (s) 350 bales, cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 2,002 cwts, linseed, 3,000 cwts., castorseed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 2,000 cwts., castorseed, K. Dewchand & Co.

FOR VENICE.

MARIA C. (s) 100 bales, cotton, K. Dewchand & Co.

FOR LEITH.

UMSINGA (s) 6,750 cwts, cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

RANGOON MARU (s) 500 bales, cotton, T. Yuasa; 855 bales, cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 1,948 bales, cotton, Tata Sons & Co

FOR OSAKA.

RANGOON MARU (s) 300 bales, cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

NUBIA (s) 24 cwts, ooplate, 73 cwts., jardaloo, H. Mahomedbhoy; 3 cwts, buffalo pickers, L. Harjeewan; 55 cwts., jardaloo, Cheungtai; 46 cases, opium, P. and O. S, N. Co.; 5¾ cwts., ivory, M. Kassom.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kasara from Persian Gulf, Agents.—B. I. S. N. Co.: 716 bags, 1,591 baskets, 2,381 bundles, 105 boxes, dates, 60 bags, 30 cases, almonds, 252 bags, kernals, 7 bags, raisins, 82 bundles, skins, 20 bags, attari, 6 cases, rosewater, 192 bags, w. flour, 2 bundles, piece goods, 33 bundles, specie.

S. S. Maria C. from Genoa, Agents.—Maritana Italiana: 9 cases, linen goods, 529 cases, 34 bales, cotton goods, 6 cases, silk goods, 5 cases, cotton and silk goods, 3 cases, silk waste, 17 cases, woollen goods, 140 bags, sumac, 1,000 packages, flooring tiles, 13,760 pieces, marble tiles, 803 pieces, 14 cases, marble slabs, 3 cases, 2 bales, twist, 1 case, essential oil, 10 cases, olive oil, 50 bags, seeds, 1,436 bags, cummin seed, 4 cases, 13 packages, 6 tubs, cheese, 25 cases, mineral water, 12 cases, chocolate, 27 cases, conserves, 264 cases milk, 2 cases, confectionery, 103 packages, vermicelli, 21 cases, saffron, 100 cases, beer, 100 cases, vermouth, 59 cases, wine, 40 cases, soap, 10 bags, gum, 10 bags, gum arabic, 15 bags, gum course, 95 cases, ghee, 1,400 bags, almonds, 295 chests, 12,708 bags, 855 baskets, potatoes, 1 bale, papers.

S. S. Ocean from Calcutta, Agents.—The Bombay Co., 6,025 tons, coal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 20th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.921 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 "
Dew Point	74 2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.726 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	6.0
Maximum temperature of Air	89.7 degrees
Minimum do. do.	79.7 "
General direction of find from midnight to midnight	NE, ESE, W, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	103 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Nil.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Nil.
	Oct	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct	h.	m.	ft. in.
W.	21	0	13a	28	3	21	m 6	11	17 4
							6	13a	13 1
TH.	22	m 1	8	30	2	22	m 6	59	17 11
		0	55a	27	7		6	57a	13 10
F.	23	m 1	54	29	5	23	m 7	50	18 1[illegible]
		1	42a	26	7		7	43a	15 1
S.	24	m 2	48	28	5	24	m 8	49	19 9
		2	34a	25	4		8	33a	16 7
Sun.	25	m 3	47	27	4	25	n 10	20	20 4
		3	38a	24	3		9	36a	18 1
M.	26	m 5	0	26	5	26	m 0	1a	20 8
		5	10a	23	7		11	15a	19 4
TU.	27	m 6	27	26	4	27		1	15a 19 7
		m 6	56a	23	8				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h 35m.	" 6h. 11m.
" 22 (Thursday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h 16m.
" 23 (Friday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 11m.
" 24 (Saturday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 10m.
" 25 (Sunday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 10m.
" 26 (Monday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 9m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 8m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th 3h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 0h 35m p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. o.m, a.m. Full Moon 1914 Nov 3rd 5h. 18.6 a.m.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A VICTORIA.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindu boy named Succaram Bhaw, aged about 7 years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who resided with his parents at Madanpura, was crossing Ripon Road in front of a hack victoria on Tuesday, when he was knocked down by the gharry. He became unconscious and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he subsequently died. The evidence was to the effect that the gharry was going at a moderate speed and was on the proper side of the road and that the driver, who did not seem to know what had occurred, drove away. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO., 3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The monsoon has remained active in the south of the peninsula but practically no rain has fallen elsewhere. The temperature is lower than usual in east Punjab, United Provinces, and Upper Burma.

The rainfall has been local in Malabar and southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in Assam and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts reported are:—Sibsagar and Tinnevelly, one inch; Negapatam three, Cuddalore two; Madras one and a half.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is clear than usual at Multan but damper elsewhere. Temperature has risen but is still in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity and night temperatures are in excess in Sind. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India west.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Veraval; night temperature is in defect except at Indore and the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks:—Rainfall has increased and been nearly general and fairly heavy on the South Madras coast. Fairly general rain has fallen also in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Madras coast, fairly general rain in Malabar and some showers in the inland districts of south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. WEDNESDAY, the 21st of October, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire ..	89.7	71.2	74	..	0.00	—0.05
Do. (19th) ..	89.2	78.0	81	..	0.16	0.72
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th) ..	91.8	77.9	68	..	0.53	0.33
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	90.3	64.6	42	..	9.71	4.97
Rawalpindi ..	77.0	48.4	79	..	26.28	3.54
Lahore ..	82.6	53.6	83	..	21.04	5.79
Sirsa ..	80.6	57.1	85	..	18.78	..
Ambala ..	83.7	52.1	80	..	33.54	9.92
Delhi ..	83.5	50.8	59	..	29.56	5.91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	86.0	61.2	56	..	29.67	4.79
Mainpuri ..	83.6	56.6	69	..	24.74	0.31
Jhansi ..	89.2	57.4	39	..	24.26	—10.30
Cawnpore ..	86.2	58.9	56	..	28.33	—5.06
Allahabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad ..	96.5	66.8	68	..	4.48	2.17
Karachi ..	89.2	74.1	77	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer ..	76.8	58.4	61	..	18 79	—0.21
Jaipore ..	87.7	54.2	46	..	24.50	2.76
Kotah ..	90.6	65.8	49	..	24.64	—1.70
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	98.2	65 0	31	..	11.25	—2.16
Dwarka ..	93.7	77..	73	..	17.16	3.47
Veraval ..	94.6	72.3	69	..	27.17	10.68
Rajkot ..	95.8	62.2	43	..	34.51	8.78
Bhavnagar Para ..	94.6	65.4	50	..	39.10	10.28
Surat ..	96.3	70 9	88	..	57.65	17.68
Ahmedabad ..	97.6	67.6	50	..	39.72	10.84
Deesa ..	97.0	58.6	43	..	26.58	3.37
Neemuch ..	84.4	57.2	47	..	29.15	1.90
Indore ..	89.9	61.1	45	..	26.30	—4.56
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	86.5	58.1	72	..	47.21	—4.48
Saugor ..	87.4	61.2	49	..	32.11	—10.91
Hoshangabad ..	90.6	61.8	57	..	43.88	—2.55
Khandwa ..	92..	63.4	64	..	31.18	3.17
Akola ..	94.4	66..	43	..	26.64	—3.06
Amraoti ..	92 4	69.0	56	..	31.83	1.25
Nagpur ..	91.5	67.2	58	..	39.82	—4.90
Chanda ..	89.9	7[illegible].2	75	..	35.74	13.13
Raipur ..	88.2	69.6	57	..	41.43	—4.08
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	89.7	78.6	77	..	81.29	11.14
Ratnagiri ..	95.1	76.1	66	..	12565	27.10
Mormugao ..	87.6	75.2	87	..	11356	24.88
Karwar ..	89.7	72.0	89	..	14687	30.97
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB —						
Malegaon ..	92.4	65.2	57	..	27.21	6.68
Ahmednagar ..	90.1	67.9	54	..	17.39	—1.84
Poona ..	90 2	67.3	67	..	20.06	6.87
Sholapur ..	94.4	68.8	58	..	24.18	—1.52
Bijapur ..	91.0	69.2	50	..	12.88	3.05
Belgaum ..	83.4	64.0	72	..	40.48	38.51
Aurangabad ..	91.1	69.2	42	..	25.05	—0.24
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	91.4	69 4	64	..	43.56	16.14
Hyderabad ..	87.4	68.1	72	..	39.32	1.291
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	88.5	76.6	80	..	14073	26.85
Calicut ..	86.6	73.9	94	0.54	10375	8.01
Cochin ..	88.5	76.	80	0.38	31.61	—0.17
Colombo ..	88.1	74.0	93	0.65	31.65	2.51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	90.0	75.1	78	..	25.75	—2.63
Bellary ..	94.0	69 6	56	..	14.29	0.70
Guddapah ..	93.5	71.5	83	..	20.25	—2.89
Madras ..	88.7	75.9	96	1.4	23.74	1.51
Bangalore ..	82.	66.6	81	..	19.41	—4 77
Coimbator ..	90 9	71.5	53	0.0	9.09	—3 41
Trichinopoly ..	88.4	71.2	7[illegible]	0.03	10.51	—6.03
Negapatam ..	85.5	74.3	96	2.95	23.78	8.23

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may bi comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 21st October 1914. was 30.118 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

HIGH COURT.

SPECIAL SITTING OF INSOLVENCY COURT.

A special sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court was held yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod presiding as Commissioner, when among others the following matters were disposed of:—

Re Latif Mitha and others.—Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvents applied for the fixing of a day for hearing of and finally approving the scheme of composition.

His Lordship fixed the next Court day.

The same day was fixed for the same purpose by his Lordship on the application of Mr. S. M. Chothia on behalf of Haji Mahomed Jan Vali Mahomed.

A DEALER IN BUFFALOES.

Re Dawoodbhai Cassambhai Dalal.—Mr. J. G. Gokhale applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia opposed the application on behalf of a creditor. He said that the insolvent was a dealer in buffaloes, and had large liabilities. His client was a creditor for a large sum, and the insolvent had harrassed him greatly. With great difficulty they had succeeded in putting him in jail.

As there were several affidavits, and as some of these had not been replied to for want of time, his Lordship adjourned the matter till the next Court day.

FOUR ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

Re Bapumia Sharifmia.—Mr. S. M. Chothia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for sanction of the scheme of composition and annulment of the adjudication order.

Mr. Chothia said that the insolvent had arranged to pay four annas in a rupee, and the official assignee and all the creditors had approved of the scheme.

His Lordship adjourned the matter till the next Court day to enable the insolvent to give security.

A BIG AFFIDAVIT.

Re Nowroji Merwanji Dubash.—Mr. J. D. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Davar said that his client had had two extensions already, but his public examination had now been concluded, and the 18th December was fixed for the hearing of his application for discharge. On previous occasions, two creditors had appeared with enormous affidavits and lots of allegations. They had now retired, and a third gentleman had come in with an affidavit of 39 paragraphs repeating all the allegations in toto. This man was not a creditor of the insolvent but of the insolvent's father, on whose behalf the insolvent had guaranteed the debt.

His Lordship extended the interim order till the day of the hearing, observing that all the charges would be inquired into then.

DEBTS OVER A LAKH.

Re Majnumal Mulchand and others.—Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for sanction of the scheme of composition. Counsel said that the debts of the insolvent were Rs. 1,00,888 and the official assignee had already recovered Rs. 20,000. There were besides good outstandings of Rs. 20,000 in Sind and properties worth about Rs. 35,000 in the districts of Sind and Upper India. The trustees were respectable people of Karachi and the only point raised by the official assignee was the question of security. As the trustees were citizens of Karachi, they had no property in Bombay but they were prepared to give security in Karachi to the agent of the official assignee.

His Lordship pointed out that all the insolvents had not been publicly examined and the scheme, therefore, would not be sanctioned. He, therefore, adjourned the matter until after the insolvents were publicly examined. At the same time his Lordship suggested that the matters would be greatly simplified if the scheme provided for the payment of Rs. 50,000 in cash as security.

"A SPECULATOR AND RACER."

Re Jamshedji Muncherji Golwalla.—This insolvent appeared in person and applied for his discharge. His debts were shown as Rs. 4,000 and he had described himself in his petition as speculator and racer. To his Lordship he said he was now unemployed but he was getting Rs. 30 a month in a liquor shop. He sometimes went to races and not always. He had sold liquor on credit and he had to pay his master for the same. That was why he incurred debts.

His Lordship suspended his discharge for a year.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

Re. James Rufus Casey.—This insolvent applied for his discharge. His debts came to about Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Kapadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the opposing creditor and applied for a fortnight's adjournment. He said one of his grounds would be want of jurisdiction as the insolvent came from Jhansi.

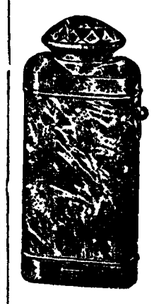
His Lordship adjourned the matter.

DISCHARGED.

Discharges were then granted to Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Karim, Sorabji Dhanjibhoy Powalla, Haji Mahomed Dehdashty and Pandoorang Vishnu Abhyankar.

The discharge of Pandoorang Sakharam Chodri was suspended for a year.

A UNIQUE PRESENT



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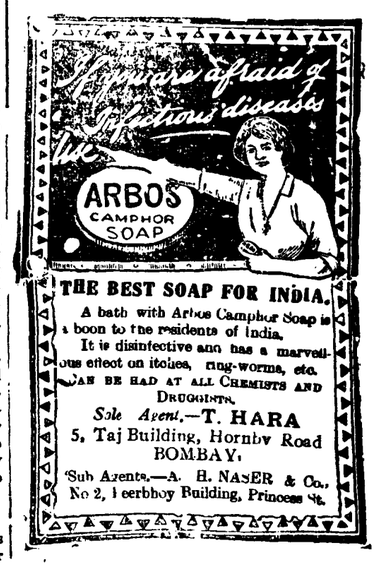

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35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Oct. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,800
" " Imports	Nil

Liverpool, October 20th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,800
" " Imports	3,106

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

Tone "Cloths" slow occasional orders chiefly home trade.
Tone "Yarns" forced sales at poor prices.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 20th.

Berlin Cheques on London	22 15-16
Bar Silver Spot	unquoted
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 13-16
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£26,000

COCOANUT OIL.

London, Oct. 20th.

Cocoanut Oil Current	46
" Spot	48

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Oct. 20th.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Buyers..	42
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	47
Calcutta linseed..	41.6

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 21st October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 46 laks up.

EXCHANGE.

The market reopened quiet and rates are unchanged. There is little business passing.

Quotations—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3 ¾
T.T. forward Nov. ..	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	3 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4¾
France 3 m-s ready	173¼	
60 d/s Japan ..	147	1-2

BULLION.

Yesterday spot bar silver in London was 22 15/16. The local market in quiet and ready bars are selling at 71-4.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold ..	26	8	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..	71	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 19th October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway ..	18*	20,119
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	14	17,095

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A few transactions in Government Paper were reported in the vicinity of Rs. 91-12.

SHARES.

There was some inquiry for Railway shares to-day, but as holders are unwilling to part with them at their present low rate they are hard to secure.

Tapti were in demand at Rs. 545.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 111.

Gujrat Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 98.

Sialkot Narowal Ry. shares stood at Rs. 24 1/2.

COTTON.

The stock of cotton at the U. S. Ports is 487,000 bales against 654,000 last year, and at the Interior Ports 559,000 against 402,000 bales. Liverpool fixed rates are unchanged.

As reported yesterday a small business was done for "moorut," but the market has since been quiet with very little enquiry. This morning good Broach opened easier at Rs. 171/72, fully good Bengal being Rs. 111 and fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 142 Prices have given way sharply during the day and at Colaba-Japan export houses were sellers of some descriptions. The tone of the market at the close is easy.

The following are closing rates:—

Quotations:—

Fine Broach ..	Rs.	177 March.
Good Broach ..	"	166/67 "
Fine Khamgaon Akola ..	"	135 Jan.
Fine Khandeish ..	"	126 "
F. G. Khandeish ..	"	116 "
Fine Bengal ..	"	110 "
F. G. Bengal ..	"	107 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Steady.
We quote:—
Ready White Karachi .. Rs. 6-10-0 R.T.

Linseed:—Steady.
We quote:—
Ready .. Rs. 6-0-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Steadier, fair enquiry.
We quote:—
Brown Cawnpore ready Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready .. " 8-4-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Steady.
We quote:—
Ready .. Rs. 7-6-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Quiet.
We quote:—
Ready .. Rs. 5-5-0 R.T.

Mowraseed:—Quiet.
We quote:—
Ready .. Rs. 4-0-0 B.T.

Tilseed:—Quiet.
New Bold White 85 per cent
D. J. .. Rs. 38-0-0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday,

Cotton ..	479	Bales.
Wheat ..	4,160	Cwts.
Linseed ..	Nil.	"
Rape, Rai etc ..	708	"
Gingellyseed ..	509	"
Poppyseed ..	Nil.	"
Groundnuts ..	426	"
Castorseed ..	1,658	"
Rice ..	2,334	"
Myrabolams ..	Nil	"
Cottonseed ..	522	"
Mowraseed ..	Nil	"
Gram ..	1,543	"
Jowar ..	1,108	"
Maize ..	8	"
Ravlay ..	Nil.	"

CALCUTTA TEA SALES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Tea sales recommenced yesterday, after eleven weeks. The offerings were fifteen thousand packages. The demand showed improvement and buying was better distributed.

GUNNER AND A BABY.

A TOUCHING STORY.

Russian papers relate a touching story of a Russian artilleryman who rescued a child from death. The artilleryman, who is now lying in hospital at Kieff, having been wounded in a village near Lemberg, brought with him, to the astonishment of the nurses a baby girl of 18 months.

The man's battery had been all but pulverised by the enemy, and at last had been ordered to retire. As the soldiers sullenly retreated the artilleryman saw a baby girl creeping from the doorway of one of the houses of the village into the path of the battery. Amid a rain of shell and shrapnel the brave fellow went to the baby's rescue, whilst his comrades gave him up for lost. As he reached the child a shrapnel shell burst overhead, and, throwing himself down, the man shielded the child's body with his own.

One bullet passed through his back, injuring him so badly that he could not regain his feet. Two of his comrades immediately went to his assistance and carried him, with his little protege, to the battery, whence they were removed to hospital. All three men have received the Cross of St. George for their bravery.

ABDUL HAMID'S WARNING TO TURKEY

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey is stated to have warned the Committee of Union and Progress that Turkey will be lost if she enters upon war against Russia.

SPAIN AND THE WAR

THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN OF LIES.

A batch of newspapers received from Spain reveals the fact that Spanish public opinion has relied since the beginning of the war chiefly on German sources for news of the situation in Europe, writes a correspondent in "The Standard." The German Embassy at Madrid, the Consulate at Barcelona, the Wolff and Favre agencies, and certain unofficial German sources at San Sebastian and Irun, have filled the Press with news of German successes and defeats of the Allies.

So effectually has the system worked that it was actually announced, on the authority of the Ministry of the Interior, that England was making separate proposals for peace on the basis of the cession to Germany of Algiers and the Belgian Congo and a large war indemnity. The Ministry, however, published a contradiction next day at the request of the British Ambassador. A few days later the Spanish Foreign Office, on the strength of a Berlin telegram, announced to the Press a crushing defeat of the French near Paris.

Apart from the floods of false news with which the country is being deluged, the Carlist and Catholic Press naturally inclines to the German interest as representing the principle of autocracy in a death struggle with Liberalism. The "Correo de Andalucia" says:—"William II. always speaks in the name of God. In the name of God he directs telegrams to his Government, speeches to his soldiers, and proclamations to his subjects, The name of God still carries weight in the world," while the Conservative A B C has been frankly Germanophile since the beginning of the war. The Liberal and Republican Press is, generally speaking, on the side of the Allies, with the exception, curiously enough, of the "Heraldo de Madrid" which dates much false news from London, and never tires of insulting the Army and Navy of Great Britain.

EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF OPINION.

With these exceptions it may be said that the respectable part of the Spanish Press keeps its head in spite of the astonishing news that reaches it. The enterprising "Correspondencia de Espana" shows consistent sympathy with the Allies, and refuses to publish German fabrications, an example which is gradually influencing those other organs that represent the best educated Spanish opinion.

As regards the attitude of Spain towards the belligerents, there is an extraordinary variety of opinion. The Radical Republican, Senor Lerroux, advocates actively joining the Allies, but his suggestion has aroused such a storm of resentment even within his own party that he is not likely to repeat it. In some influential quarters, however, it is pointed out, notably by Count Romanones, that the Government proclamation of strict neutrality does not meet the requiremens of the case, and that with an eye to safeguarding Spanish Mediterranean interests after the war the Government ought to combine with her neutrality in action a benevolent attitude towards the Allies, coupled, if possible, with an understanding with England and France. Senor Perez Caballero, former Foreign Minister and late Spanish Ambassador in Paris, writing in the "Nuevo Mundo," goes further, holding that no declaration of neutrality was necessary, and that Spain should have kept her hands free and waited on events.

These two utterances represent the trend of opinion in the most enlightened quarters. It is, however, certain that the Spaniards are heartily sick of the war in Morocco, and that nothing would be more unpopular than fresh entanglements of the same kind elsewhere.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

The Dum-Dum expanding bullet is named after Dum-Dum in India, where the bullets are manufactured for the Indian Army. Dum-Dum was the centre of the first open manifestation against greased cartridges in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The use of such bullets is barred by clause 5 of the Geneva Convention, which makes it illegal "to employ arms of a nature to cause unnecessary suffering," and by a Hague declaration which "renounces the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body." This has been signed by practically all the Powers.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund is now over forty-five lakhs.

STORY OF GERMAN PLANS

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

FRENCH OFFICER'S FIND.

The "Information" publishes to-day an extremely interesting document, which is none other than the complete German plan of campaign in the event of European war, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" on Sept. 19. This document was found by a retired French officer, whose name the "Information" is not at liberty to disclose, when he was travelling in Germany four or five months ago. His story is that he discovered it in a hand-bag left behind in his compartment by a fellow-traveller. I am informed that the document has been in the hands of the "Information" for eight days, but that the paper received only last night the authorisation to publish it. It has, of course, been known to the French General Staff since the day of its discovery. I have been able, through the courtesy of the "Information," to obtain the advance proofs of the second and final instalment of this long and intensely interesting document, which will be published to-morrow. What is perhaps most extraordinary about the document, which it is impossible to give in full owing to its length, is the way in which events have confirmed the hypotheses of the German General Staff. Thus, as will be evident from the extracts I give below, the Germans had envisaged the possibility of being compelled to stand practically alone against Russia, France, and England, with Italy neutral and Austria unable to give effective aid.

DANGER IN THE EAST.

The document begins: "International complications are to be expected in the near future. They may lead us to have recourse to the final argument of war. The origin of the trouble will be in the East, where Russia possesses primordial interests. It is possible that this Power will be the first to arm. As soon as its preparations become disquieting the time will have come to declare war on France. By making war with our western neighbours we must expect to provoke the hostility of England. So far we had always counted on the help of Austria against Russia."

After enumerating the reasons for which such assistance cannot now be relied on, the document concludes:

"Prudence, therefore, warns us to place no reliance at the beginning on effective aid from Austria." Italy is next dealt with. "It must be looked upon as a doubtful ally. Everything points to Italy's waiting till it sees on which side the balance will dip. It is not impossible that Spain will join the Triple Entente. Hence in any case it is our duty to work out our plan on the hypothesis that we may find ourselves alone in a struggle with France and Russia, who, in all probability, will be supported by England.

ENGLAND'S ARMY.

"The principal strength of England lies in her Navy. It is under cover of this Navy that she may attempt to throw on the Continent an expeditionary force estimated at two army corps with fairly numerous cavalry. It is not likely that England, haunted by a fear of invasion, will make up her mind to attempt to land this force till she has attempted to destroy our navy. If that be so it will then be too late. The war will have already been decided on the Continent if we lose no time in crushing one or other of the two Powers, Russia and France. All the same, we must not neglect the hypothesis of the English deciding to take part from the very first and placing their active Army at the service of their friends.

"Will the English troops disembark in Belgium or in France? A landing in Belgium would have more importance for us, as it might exercise a direct influence on our operations against France if we are led, as everything points to our being, to make use of the roads of the Grand Duchy and of Belgian Luxemburg in our advance against France. In that case we should be compelled to be the first to violate Belgian neutrality, which would entail the hostility of that country. Finally, the English force may join directly with the French forces. In that case they would form an integral part of the French armies, and it is sufficient for us to take this possibility into account in our estimation of the effectives which France can put into the field against us."

The document concludes that France is the principal adversary. "If we think of the considerable delays necessary for Russia to complete her mobilisation and concentration we can be certain of having our hands free against France for three or four weeks, which is more than is needed to obtain a decisive result against that country.

PRINCIPAL ADVERSARY.

"We may foresee without fear of error that in the second week of the campaign a great battle will take place, and its result if favourable to us, will perhaps force England and Spain—if not Russia—to replace in the scabbard the sword they have but half-drawn. This same victory will ensure for us the active co-operation of Italy.

"Summing up, France is our principal adversary, and her immediate and complete defeat will leave us free to direct all our active forces against Russia, and finish the matter off with this Power, either near our own frontier or on the Breslau-Dantzig line, or even on the Oder. These considerations lead us to devote to the immediate attack on France almost all our active forces. To face Russia it will be sufficient to leave a minimum of active corps, reinforced by reserve corps in sufficient numbers to gain us the time we need to finish off France—a maximum of four weeks at most."

The document goes into a long detailed estimate of the numbers which will be required for the attack on France, and arrived at a figure of 1,305,000 men, 905,000 of which will belong to the active army. In this way it calculates on a numerical superiority of 305,000 men, 155,000 of whom will be troops of the best quality, over the French army, even if the latter be reinforced by the English Expeditionary Force, which the document reckons at 70,000 men.

TREATIES OF LITTLE WEIGHT.

There follow the plans of defensive operations against Russia and the defence of the German coast. It then passes to the defensive against France. It decides that concentration on the south would merely lead to the invasion of Switzerland, in which case the Swiss army would constitute a great danger to the German left flank. "Under these conditions, nothing remains to us," it continues, "but to make a plunge toward the north between Treve and Aix-la-Chapelle, along the frontiers of the two Luxembourgs. Such a concentration of our right, of course, implies the violation of the neutrality of these countries, but this consideration must not restrain us any more than it would restrain our adversary. If victory is to be obtained at the expense of violation of treaties treaties weigh little in the balance. Further, who is to enforce the respect of the rights of neutral States? Not the Great Powers, for they will all be implicated in the conflict. Belgium herself, then? But the sacrifice we must make to neutralise the efforts of her army on our right flank is nothing to that which the hostility of Switzerland would render necessary.

ISOLATING BELGIUM.

"Our whole plan of campaign derives from a primary and imperious necessity that of achieving the greatest possible numerical superiority on our right wing, in order at all costs to envelop the French left wing and throw it back towards the south, cutting it off from Paris. To mask our real numbers, and also to crush the French cavalry as soon as possible, and to have rapid information of the exact positions of the enemy's left wing, our right should be preceded by cavalry capable of surmounting every obstacle. Our whole offensive manoeuvre should consist in a vast turning movement, our right forming the marching wing, and our left, though not stationary, forming the pivot. It matters little that our centre and our left should progress but slowly, or even be forced to give back. As to Belgium there are two possibilities to be considered. First the Belgians are isolated, because the English have landed in France or have not landed at all. Secondly, the Belgians are assisted by the British Expeditionary Force. This second hypothesis can be eliminated, for its realisation would mean that the French army was deprived of about two army corps and we could then detach from our right wing, without any inconvenience, two army corps and two cavalry divisions to join the forces we intend to leave in Belgium in any case.

"Should the first hypothesis be justified, it is not our intention to invade Belgium beyond the limits necessary to secure the enveloping movement of our right wing, and, consequently, the undisputed possession of the ground on the right bank of the Meuse, between Givet and Liege, will be sufficient."

The document concludes that 100,000 men must be left in Belgiuum to keep the Belgian army in check. These 100,000 men will, unless the English Army be landed in Belgium, be drawn, not from the active forces, but from the best troops of the second line.

The document ends with a long and detailed examination of the composition, concentration, and advance of the seven German armies.

THE ALLIANCE AT SEA.

ACTION OF BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.

A French official account is now available of the policy followed by the two Fleets of the Allies since the commencement of the war, writes the Paris Correspondent of "The Standard." In the first place, the French Fleet convoyed from France to Algiers and Morocco the Territorial regiments which were designed to replace in the French possessions in North Africa the troops of the Regular Army stationed there. In the north the Second Cruiser Squadron co-operated in the passage across the Channel of the British Expeditionary Force and in the landing of the officers and men at various points. These operations were carried out with absolute perfection, thanks to the mastery of the sea which the Allies possessed and which was acquired from the first day of hostilities both in the Channel and the North Sea. The squadrons of Admiral Boue de Lapeyre and the British squadron from Malta assured on their part after the flight of the *Goeben* and the *Breslau*, the security of the Mediterranean. In the north, as in the south, the account continues, the enemy has not appeared. The German Northern Fleet has not issued from its base. Despite that, a British cruiser squadron had forced at Heligoland a naval fight, which had been a victory for the Allies. As for the Austrian squadrons, they remain invisible and seem to be non-existent. They know how they will end if they offer battle. The position now is that the British and French Fleets are masters of the sea, blockading the coasts of Germany and the Adriatic. The territories of their enemies are now enclosed. German ships can neither enter her ports nor leave them. "Germany and Austria are thus obliged to live nearly entirely upon themselves, and count only on their own resources, a certain gauge of our final success."

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS PROHIBITED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The Government of India have received intimation that the Commonwealth of Australia has prohibited the exports of flour, wheat, and meat, except to the British dominions.

DEATH OF A DOCK-LABOURER.

RUPTURE OF SPLEEN.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 25.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Gough charged Martin Forbes, a Bombay Port Trust Inspector, with causing the death of a dock labourer named Dhondu Balla, by doing rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused, while Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution, have already been reported.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said he had examined the body of the deceased. He found a rupture of the spleen. The spleen was very soft, large and diseased as a result of malaria. Death was due to rupture of the spleen, which was so feeble that a very slight force would suffice to rupture it. There was no mark of bruising or other injury on the body. In the ordinary course the deceased might have lived a long time. In witness's opinion a gentle push would be quite enough to rupture the spleen in question.

His Worship framed against the accused a charge of voluntarily causing hurt under section 323, I. P. Code.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship, convicting the accused, said the evidence showed that the accused was engaged on the 11th instant in supervising the work of the deceased Dhondu Balla and other labourers who were engaged in fastening the sling of a crane to gun carriages in the Docks. The deceased was found by the accused to have fastened the sling to the wrong part of a wheel and it seemed to his Worship from the evidence that the accused got somewhat disconcerted at this fact, went up to Dhondu and gave him a blow on the stomach while Dhondu was still binding to fasten the sling, and taking the sling from the deceased's hand, the accused fastened it himself. The blow could not have been very violent because both the accused and Dhondu were in a stooping attitude at the time. Unfortunately the deceased suffered from a diseased spleen, which, according to Dr. Powell, was so feeble that even a gentle push could have ruptured it. The deceased died from rupture of the spleen within half an hour. The accused did all he reasonably could do to help the man after he became aware of the deceased's condition. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

DISTURBANCE IN ORISSA.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE KHOND RISING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, Oct. 21.

Further details of the Daspalla disturbance state:—The Khonds to the number of nearly one hundred looted villages, killed two persons and wounded one. They surrounded the palace and fired on the occupants including the Political Agent. One hundred men of 16th Rajputs with two British officers left Calcutta with motor transport on the 17th and military police detachments were sent from Ranchi, Ganjam, and Chatrapur. The Commissioner of Orissa started with forty-seven men. The troops arrived at the neighbouring State of Mayagarh on the 18th and the Commissioner reached Daspalla on the 19th, when the Khonds dispersed. Order was being restored.

REASONS FOR THE ATTACK ON THE PALACE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

No official information or full details regarding the Khond disturbance in Daspalla Feudatory State have been received here, but the Commissioner of Orissa reports that no more serious harm was done than the burning of the chief's residence before the Khonds were dispersed. The Rajah is a minor and the State is under the management of the Court of Wards. No official account of the disturbance has been published but a Cuttack correspondent gives the following reasons:—The late Rajah had no natural son at the time of his death and he adopted a boy who was not liked by the Khonds who are strong willed and obstinate. They nominated one from among the relatives of the Rajah so that the royal blood might continue in the dynasty. With a view to force the authorities to accept their nominee and to install him on the *gadi* about one hundred armed Khonds marched to the capital of the State and attacked the residence of the Political Agent and the palace. They have now been dispersed and the situation is relieved.

RAJAH OF PUDDUKOTTA'S OFFER.

SEEKS PERMISSION TO RAISE REGIMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PUDDUKOTTA, Oct. 21.

H. H. the Rajah of Puddukotta who went to France to recruit his health has returned to his capital. It will be remembered his Highness on the outbreak of war offered his personal service as well as the resources of his State to His Majesty the King Emperor. He has applied for the permission of Government to raise regiment from his subjects which might be utilized by Government in keeping peace in India.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-9 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 24.

P. & O. Co.'s S. S. Mongolia, with English mails of 3rd October, due at noon.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GADGIL.—On Wednesday, 21st October, at Poona, Mrs. Annapurnabai alias Krishnabai wife of Mr. K. P. Gadgil Barrister-at-Law, Poona, and mother of Mr. G. K. Godgil, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay, aged 67, deeply mourned. 4203

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Oct. 21.

Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accountremen tsas soon as possible, as Musketry Commences on Sunday next.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 22.

891. Instruction—Officers—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drills to be held at Headquarters every day at 7-15 a.m. except Saturdays until further orders. Dress.—Mufti. Note books should be brought.

906. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending October 24th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6 p.m.
B" Company, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday (Mufti).
Recruics.—Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform to be worn at Company Drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
G" Company, Wednesday, at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Dress.—Drill order, Helmets.
Recruits, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana, and Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at Head-quarters. Dress—Mufti
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above mentioned day.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

905. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday, 23rd instant.—"C" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 24th instant.—"L" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 25th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N.-C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.
I. Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-quarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m. every evening except Saturdays. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

912.—Leave. The Commanding Officers is pleased to grant leave of absence until until January 1915, to No. 7800, Vol. A. C. Wilkinson, "G" Company.

913.—Training. It is notified for information that Officers Commanding companies can now obtain at Head-Quarters leaflets on Extended Order and Fire Control and Discipline. These are to be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued. In the last sentence under heading Extended Order for assaults' read "On attack."

914.—Leave. With reference to applications for leave, Officers Commanding companies should note that they have authority to grant leave up to one month. When leave is thus granted Battalion Orderly should be notified.
Applications for leave exceeding one month should be forwarded with recommendation of Officer Commanding Company to Head-Quarters for sanction of Commanding Officer.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell commencing at 6 o'clock.

March ....."Entry of Gladiators." ...Fucik.
Overture ....."I Stradella." .....Kalman.
Selection ....."Gipsy Love" .....Behar.
Song (Cornet Solo) "Little Grey Home in the West" .....Lohr.
Selection ..."The Sunshine Girl" ...Rubens.
Two Step ....."Puppchen" .....Gilbert.
"Rule Britannia."

MISSING JEWELLERY.

Zakiabai, a woman residing in a house at Falkland Road, reports that early on Tuesday morning she went to sleep on the second floor of the house, while some of her relations slept on the first floor. At 6 a.m., her servant informed her that a box, in which she kept jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 4,355, had disappeared from the first floor.

THE COTTON PROBLEM.

Mr. H. F. Howard, C.I.E., I.C.S., who has been deputed by the Government of India to enquire into certain problems which have arisen in connection with this year's cotton crop, was present at the Custom House yesterday, and will attend there again to-day to meet any member or members of the Millowner's Association who wish to express their views on the subject, or who have any suggestions to make.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. The total mortality from all causes on Tuesday was 69, as compared with 79 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 77 of 1912. Altogether 1,600 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday, out of which 7 were found to be plague-infected. One of the plague rats was caught in A Ward, four in B Ward and two in C Ward.

MISS ADA REEVE'S VISIT.

In regard to the rumour which has been going round Bombay to the effect that Miss Ada Reeve and her company are not coming to Bombay, Mr. Roy Smith General Manager for the Bandmann Eastern Circuit, writes stating that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour, and that Miss Reeve will positively open at the Excelsior Theatre Bombay, on December 12th. In the meantime, Mr. Bandmann has arranged for a visit to Bombay of the well-known Grotesque Company, from the Savoy Theatre, London, who will open here on November 28th.

D. C. MISSION SCHOOL AT PAREL.

The students of the Depressed Classes Mission School conducted by the D. C. Mission Society near Tram Terminus Parel, were examined in "First Aid," by Dr. M. G. Kirtikar on Sunday, the 11th October. Out of the eleven candidates eight were declared successful. Amongst the successful candidates Miss Hajarabai Loyad a young girl of about fifteen or sixteen stood first.

This class was organised by the Hindu Division of S. J. A. A. Bombay centre, and was conducted in Marathi by Dr. D. R. Desai.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Port Officer of Bombay yesterday issued the following notice:—

From 2nd to about the 17th November 1914 the Unattended Bombay Floating Light-vessel will be withdrawn from her station and replaced by a Light-vessel painted red and having three masts.

By Day—She will carry a red ball at the main mast head.

By Night—She will exhibit a white light revolving once in every 20 seconds at a height 36 feet above the water line, visible all round the horizon at a distance in clear weather of 10 miles.

FATALITY IN THE DOCKS.

About thirty coolies were holding the lower part of a rope attached to one of the shores of the s.s. Elysia, which was being lifted up at the Hughes Dry Dock on Tuesday evening, when the rope slipped and ten of the men were knocked down. Two of them fell into the basin, with the result that one of them, named Ana, aged about 40 years, was killed, his body being subsequently recovered from the basin. The other man came out uninjured. At an inquest held yesterday by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY.

The Society of our Lady of Piety, established in the Dabul Church, celebrated the annual feast of its Patroness, on Sunday last. After the solemn High Mass and Procession and Benedictior, a general meeting of the members and well-wishers of the Society was held when the Annual Report was read.

The institution has been in existence for the last 45 years and has done useful work in relieving distress among the poor in Bombay specially of the Portuguese Community in various ways. The report shows that over a 100 poor were supported during the year. Many are housed in the Society's two rented asylums. Many more have received temporary relief.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

GREAT DISPLAY OF FLAGS IN BOMBAY.

Trafalgar Day took on an added significance this year owing to the great war of the nations in which Britain is engaged and much more notice was taken of it in Bombay than is usually the case. Flags were flying on all the Government and public buildings and from most of the big private buildings in the city a red, white or blue ensign or a Union Jack was flying.

At the Sailors' Home there was a good display, and Mr. Scott, the Superintendent, had spelt out in signalling flags, the following words:—

The Day.
Nelson.
Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805.

Similar mottoes were displayed in flag letters by ships in the harbour, and on one or two other buildings, notably the Y. M. C. A., in Wodehouse Road.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

WOUND UP AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS' EXISTENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

After fourteen years' existence the Amateur Dramatic Society of Calcutta was wound up at a meeting held at the Volunteer Headquarters yesterday evening. There were only five members present, Messrs. E. Thornton (President), in the chair, E. J W. Zimmerminn, W. J. Bradshaw, W. C. T Elliott and J. Knox, Secretary and Treasurer.

Resolutions were carried unanimously to the effect that properties of the A. D. C. be sold, Rs. 2,110, be allotted as donations after providing for debts and liabilities and the balance of the funds be given as donations to the District Charitable Society.

The District Charitable Society will benefit to the extent of from two to three thousand rupees.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 21.

The All-India Shia Conference met here on Sunday and Monday. A number of resolutions were passed expressing loyalty and dealing with various Mahomedan questions. Mr. Ali Alhairi Mujtahbid of Punjab, presiding, in the course of his opening speech urged that the Moslem League should drop the resolution on Self-government.

ENEMIES BECOME FRIENDS.

Photo by Central News.

A British soldier providing a German prisoner with a light from his pipe.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND THE WAR.

DECLARATION BY THE AGA KHAN.

Reuter's representative in London has had an interview with the Aga Khan, who has arrived in England from Zanzibar, and has offered his services and the whole of his resources to the Imperial Government.

Invited to express his opinion on the war and its effect on Indians, and especially Indian Moslems, his Highness made the following declaration:—

"The outpouring of Indian loyalty, which has so gratified the British people, is entirely in accordance with the traditions of Indian sentiment and loyalty, and with the expectations I formed when the clouds of war so suddenly gathered over Europe while I was visiting my followers in East Africa. I am confident that the spirit of devotion to the British cause thus exhibited will be maintained, whatever fluctuations may come in the fortunes of war before the righteous cause of the Allies is crowned with victory. The loyalty of the Indian Moslems to the King-Emperor is proof against any attempts of German diplomacy in the Near East or elsewhere to create a bastard pan-Islamic sentiment in favour of the 'mailed fist' made in Germany.

"There is, however, no need to differentiate between the various communities, races, or localities af the Indian Empire. All classes, religions, and sections are united in eager support of the Imperial cause, and in gratification that their martial representatives are to assist for the first time in history, in upholding that cause on the Continent of Europe. The decision to employ Indian troops is necessary, for it would have tended to chill the enthusiasm of the country if, as in South Africa at the beginning of the century, her sons had been denied the opportunity to prove on the battlefields of the West, as they have done so often in the East. their fidelity to the King-Emperor. This advance in the growth of Indian co-operation in the responsibilities of Empire will be another stone in the great landmark of a beneficent Viceroyalty."

It was, continued the Aga Khan, deeply to be regretted that the universal manifestations of Indian devotion to the British cause should be misunderstood by writers like Sir Frank Swettenham, who, in a letter a few days ago, spoke of the voice those in England were accustomed to hear from India as being not the real voice of India's 300,000,000 people, but that of a comparatively small section of professional talkers. "There can be no question that the intellectual educated classes of India increasingly represent and give shape and form to the sentiments of the whole people. It is fitting that exception should have been aken to Sir Frank's letter in the House of Commons when the Prime Minister's motion accepting the offer of India to pay a part of the cost of her contingents was carried by acclamation. The real danger is that in India such a letter, in view of the prominence given to it, will have a very bad effect, and show that the critics of a very sympathetic policy towards India are ready to attack her progress through her educated classes, even when she is only thinking what further sacrifices she can make for England."

GERMAN BOYS SENT TO THE FRONT.

A correspondent writes to the "Manchester Guardian" from Bordeaux as follows:—

It has frequently been stated that boys of less than 16 years of age were fighting in the German ranks, and, hearing to-day that some of these were among the prisoners brought to Bordeaux, I went to the hospital, and saw and spoke to one aged 15 years nine months.

The boy, who was a student at a technical school at Mannheim, and who was wounded and made prisoner at the Battle of the Marne, declared in broken English that all the students at his school who were over 15 years of age had been mobilised and placed in different regiments.

FRANCE'S SEPOY ARMY.

COLOURED TROOPS EAGER TO FIGHT

"A full-blooded Jollof of Senegambia has just been elected as a French Senator" is the message which reaches me from West Africa, this week, and this fact is declared to be one of the most momentous in African history, writes a correspondent in the "Daily Chronicle." It is, beyond question, the biggest native landmark in the evolution of Africa since the Basuto King, Moshesh, hurled back the republican armies of South Africa. Its significance may be approximately guaged upon the hypothesis that the Nigerian tribes were allowed to elect Bassey-Duke of Calicar as their representative to sit in the House of Lords. But what relation has the election of this Jullof of Senegal to the all-absorbing topic—the war?

For some years now it has been quite clear to colonial observers that in the event of an European struggle there was every probability that the French armies in Africa would be dragged into the conflict. The almost feverish haste with which the raising and training of these troops has been pushed forward cannot at least have escaped the notice of the German Administration in Togoland and the Cameroons. But the prejudice against the use of black troops was an obstacle, and it is now argued that, given comparative equality in educational and social advancement, colour should be no bar to participation in every sphere of national activity. Thus it is contended that if the native tribes under French rule have progressed sufficiently to elect their own native representative to the Imperial Senate, who shall say that they are to be denied the right of defending their Mother Country?

THE PRICE OF CO-OPERATION.

Those who watched the review at Longchamps last year recognised the significance of the fact that marching with the Algerian tirailleurs were Senegalese infantry and Moroccan goums.

The question which now arises is whether France intends employing her African forces in the great struggle for existence which has been thrust upon her, and the further question is whether the numbers available are sufficient to play a decisive part in the campaign. There can be little doubt that if necessity dictates France will not hesitate to employ her African armies. Indeed, she has taken the first step of sending into Alsace certain regiments of Algerian infantry.

Colonel Mangin, the second in command of the Marchand expedition, is responsible for the creation of this Sepoy army, and in 1912, the Minister for War, M. Messimy, adopted whole heartedly Colonel Mangin's scheme, and decreed conscription of universal service both to Algeria and French West Africa. In January last it was claimed that this would give to France five army corps of coloured troops under white officers; these include the Algerian troops which alone provide at least one army corps under European officers.

Taking together French Senegal, Guinea, the Sudan and the military territory of the Niger, France has a virile population of over eight millions. The male portion of which would, beyond question, respond with alacrity to the trumpet call of France; but if France calls, not France alone, but every colonising nation will ultimately be compelled to pay the price France, by admitting a full-blooded Jollof to the Senate at the present juncture, has indicated that she at least is prepared to pay the price of African defensive co-operation.

The Singapore correspondent of the Times of Ceylon telegraphed on the 16th instant:—"The Markomannia and the Pontoporos crews have arrived in Penang and have been interned at St. John's." It seems that they were caught by H. M. S. Yarmouth on the 12th instant.

THRILLING STORY OF A BAYONET CHARGE.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER, BUT BRITISH WIN.

A vivid picture of one of the fierce night attacks on the British line along the Aisne by the Germans is told by a sergeant of the Worcester Regiment now in a London hospital.

"I was on picket duty," he says, "and it was just after midnight the men ahead fell back reporting strange sounds all along the front. At the same moment we heard rustling in the bushes close by, and as there was no response to the challenge we fired, thus giving the alarm in the sleeping camp.

"Out of the bushes the enemy's advanced guard rushed, but we held them in check until we deemed it wise to fall back on the camp with a report of the enemy's strength and disposition. We reckoned there was at least a whole German Army Corps attacking, supported by endless bodies of cavalry, and ten batteries of guns, besides hundreds of machine guns.

ALL READY AT "THE ALARM."

"When we got back to camp we found that everything was in apple-pie order for the fight. The men were standing to their arms, and though some of them were cursing a lot at being roused from their sleep and vowing what they would do to the chuckle-headed pickets if it turned out a false alarm, they were ready to do their duty like men.

"They han't long to wait for the Germans, who were really close on our heels.

"On our way back we had heard our artillery open fire and saw the shells bursting along the German lines. At the same moment the Germans themselves realised that their surprise was no surprise at all, opened fire with their artillery right along the front, and their searchlights were playing all round like so many 'Will-o'-the-Wisps.'

"Their searchlights were useful to us, because they enabled us to see something of their strength as they advanced. Soon we saw coming out of the inky darkness a long line of white faces, and in response to the quick order we fired right into them.

GERMAN BAYONET METHODS.

"The first line wavered for a moment or two, part of it was blotted out, but the line of reserves behind filled up the gaps, and the front line advanced again, seeming not to heed the heavy hail of bullets we were pouring into them.

"Just about one hundred yards off our trenches the first line of advancing Germans flung themselves flat on the earth, fixing bayonets while the second fired over their heads, and yet a third line was pushing forward men to fill the gaps of the second line where our fire tore through.

"Then the first line rose, and the second fixed bayonets also. Finally they all came sweeping forward with the bayonet, and threw themselves right on to our trenches. We poured one terrible volley into them as they came on, but all the devils in hell wouldn't have stopped them.

"Our front ranks gave way slightly before the fierceness of the attack and the weight of men hurled at them, but the recoil was only temporary. We steadied ourselves, and while they were standing still for a moment to take breath and dress their ranks for another rush we went at them with the bayonet and hurled them over the trenches down the hill again.

"It was in this rush that I got run through with a bayonet, but as I lay on the ground doing my best to forget the pain in the exultation of victory, I saw our lads chase them across country in fine style, and I knew from the cheers all along the line that we were beating them back like anything.

KAISER'S FAITH IN THE MASSED FORMATION.

HIS TALK WITH "B.-P." ON BRITISH TACTICS.

Illustrating his points with interesting diagrams, Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell gives some practical suggestions in "Quick Training for War," a handy shilling book just published.

The volume—which is the outcome of actual war experience—is full of good things for every officer, N.C.O., and man in the British Army, Territorial forces, and rifle clubs; but it is made doubly interesting just now by recorded passages of a conversation with the German Emperor on war tactics.

In view of what has happened already during the present war—for British soldiers in their letters home tell us: "We played havoc (or worse) with their massed formation"—it is interesting to recall the Kaiser's faith in this method of carrying a position, and to compare it with the British plan.

Sir Robert once had an argument with the Kaiser on this point, and the War Lord objected to the system in our training which teaches the men to spread out and to take cover in advancing to the attack. He said:—

You teach them to be afraid of the bullets before they have even heard one. In the German Army we march the men by rank after rank of their fellows; they cannot fail to carry the position.

Commenting on this theory, "B.-P." says:—

One wants to see the result before one can judge. I imagine it would require an army very strong in reserves and very strong in nerves to carry it through successfully. Our army is small, and we cannot supply the weight of numbers required for this form of confidence.

The more intelligent the men, the less inclination they have to be ruthlessly sacrificed; and their confidence will be increased as they see their leader has discretion, and only takes risks that are reasonable.

There is more in this little book on the art of saving your men and on the value of careful and secret approaches to the enemy's position, so that when it comes to charging with the bayonet the men are all there.

The book, in convenient size for the pocket, is published by Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., Arundel-place, S. W.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Martyrdom of Belgium.

"The Statesman."—While all the war relief funds have been liberally supported in India one cannot help noticing the striking proofs of sympathy with Belgium which are to be seen in the subscription lists for the relief of distress in that gallant and sorely tried land. The agony of the Belgian people has gripped the heart of every one of us. Their wrongs are our wrongs. The passion of indignation which can now only find expression in the sending of monetary aid will know no end until the German savages who have wallowed in innocent blood shall have been called to the sternest reckoning.

The Service the Navy has been rendering.

"The Englishman."—For the present, Admiral Jellicoe and his men must be content to continue their ceaseless vigil, varying the monotony from time to time with brilliant dashes against any units of the enemy's fleet that may be drawn into the open sea. A Trafalgar may be a long time coming; Nelson had to wait for his with a splendid patience; but even without a Trafalgar, the service which the fleet is rendering to the Allies is incalculable. If there is cause for complaint, it is not with the fleet in the North Sea but rather with the arrangements which left so important a trade route as the Bay of Bengal open to the attack of the enemy, and with the fact that several German cruisers are still at large in the Atlantic and Pacific. The task of hunting these vessels down is a difficult one; but it is evidently being taken in hand now with greater vigour, whilst the possibility of danger to overseas commerce from the roving cruisers has been greatly diminished by the system of convoy.

Land Acquisition at Delhi.

"The Indian Daily News."—The withdrawal from the acquisition of twenty-two villages, nine mahals and 2,500 acres of land which were to have been acquired for Delhi is an instance of the oppressive nature of the working of the Land Acquisition Act. For two years the owners have been under suspense being unable to use their property in the normal way to build on it or deal with it and then they are calmly told the land is not wanted. When the first Land Acquisition Acts were introduced by Sir James Stephen he was never tired of saying he did not want to go beyond the English law but the Indian law is now quite beyond it without considering the Calcutta Improvement Act. In England there is no withdrawing from an acquisition because it is seen that it leads to gross injustice and if once notice to treat is given the railway company is forced to take the property. In England it is impossible to take property before paying for it. In India it is first taken and paid for subsequently and the Land Acquisition Acts have done a great deal towards the creation of discontent with the Government.

HOW BERLIN STOLE BRAINS

"NO PITY FOR GERMAN INDUSTRY."

Professor Felix Leconte writes from Ostend to "The Daily Mail":—

"I have read the splendid article ('After the Victory') by Maurice Maeterlinck in "The Daily Mail" (September 14), and I would ask you to allow me to add to it my impressions from an industrial standpoint.

"When it comes to the final settling of accounts there will certainly be found business men who will be inclined to take pity on industrial Germany, and who might hesitate before destroying it, lest they should deprive humanity of the advantages which at present accrue from its industry and technical organisation. They would be a mistake.

"The success of German industry is due to the cleverness of its salesmen. You buy an article from 5 to 10 per cent. cheaper, but you receive an article which is from 5 to 10 per cent. inferior in quality if it is a tool, or 5 to 10 per cent. deficient in power if it is a machine.

"The power of German industry is born of theft. Alizarine, or artificial blue, invented by an Englishman, was refused German patents by the Patent Amt (office). Enormous profits have consequently been made by fraudulent means by Germany's formidable chemical industries. The power of the German electrical industry is based on a similar refusal by the Patent Amt to grant a patent to Gramme for the invention of his dynamo.

"These two examples will suffice to show that the Patent Amt was an official organisation existing to steal ideas.

"In my opinion Maeterlinck's article ought to be translated and spread abroad. The statesmen who will sit in Berlin to 'cook' up peace will have forgotten Maeterlinck's article. That, without a doubt, would be a misfortune. The delegates of the Powers ought to read that article daily. It is a question of the happiness and peace of more than 400 millions of human beings."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, October 22, 1914.

THE NEW EUROPE.

A few days ago we learnt that in a satisfactory reconstruction of the map of Europe after the war the changes would have to be based on the principle of race, for no settlement formed on any other basis would be permanent, or able to afford any satisfactory measure of compensation for the awful outpouring of blood, in which this campaign has already surpassed all that have preceded it. One has only to remember that there are three great empires in Central Europe fully to comprehend the collossal changes that the face of the Western Continent will present in a year or two to come. Of all the concrete empires in the world the Austro-Hungarian is easily the most heterogenous and will present the greatest difficulty in a formation of new Europe. The Slavonic races who inhabit the Austrian Empire may be roughly divided into two groups,—those who desire annexation to Russia and those that would join the small, yet once renowned, monarchy of Servia. The former include the Galicians, or Austrian Poles and the Bohemians and Ruthenians. Since the lands occupied by these peoples touch the Russian frontier, one would imagine that there should not be much difficulty in, or opposition to, the allotment of this region to the Tsar with the assent of their populations. Such, however, are the internal divisions in these countries that, if a partition on the principle of Race is to be based on the desires of the different peoples themselves, then the settlement may be a long affair. For years the Poles of Galicia have looked to union with their bretheren of the kingdom of Poland In their case there will be no difficulty. But what of the Ruthenians? The Poles have never been able to forgive the Ruthenians for murdering their foremost statesman, the late Count Andrew Potocki, Governor of Galicia in 1908, whilst the Ruthenians have never forgotten the systematic opposition of the Poles to all Ruthenian aspirations, on the ground that they are a nation of peasants, possessing no aristocracy and a barely perceptible educated class, who simply till the soil belonging to Polish landlords. At this time last year, on more than one occasion, Lemberg was convulsed by the open brawling of the two factions, who, to make matters worse, belong to different churches. Will the three and a half Ruthenian millions also form an autonomous state?

Italy will assuredly claim the Tyrol, the Trentino and Dalmatia. With regard to the latter Servia will have a good deal to say, and, as the first belligerent, her voice must command some respect. She has now been at war for three years. Her armies have emerged victorious from many a hard-fought field. In spite of some unenviable traditions her record on the field of battle has been more in keeping with European ethics than that of Prussia in the present war, and Bulgaria and Greece in the last. In declaring war she risked her all; her compensation should be adequate to her brave spirit of enterprise. This people have never forgotten that they were once a mighty nation whose far-famed princes played an Imperial role, whose chivalry was incomparable in the annals of the Near East. On the fatal field of Kossovo (A. D. 1389) their power was dissolved by the all-conquering Turk, but not so their hopes. Neither the proximity of the Hapsburg nor the power of the Turk have been able to banish their ambitious dreams, and for their realisation the Serb has ever been ready to pay the heaviest price and not to stop paying until he has acheived his heart's desire. Servia, or rather greater Servia, will demand as the *sine qua non* of her signing any peace agreement, a window on the Adriatic! In her wars with Turkey and Bulgaria the territorial gain of Servia was considerable from the geographical point of view, but of little economic value to a land possessed of mineral wealth and industrial promise, without a sea oultet for her trade. Difficulty in reconciling the interests of Italy and Servia will not be the smallest task of the plenipotentiaries, who are charged with altering the face of the map. If race be the right test then Servia is entitled to Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia and Herzogovina. Hungary occupies a rather strange position. Her lot is thrown in with the Teuton, whom she detests in preference to the Slav whom she fears. Yet a reconstruction of the map must leave her as an isolated island in the midst of a vast ocean of Slavs, a fact which is not the best guarantee for her integrity in the future. Transylvania must pass sooner or later into Roumanian hands, and this is where the trouble will begin. Bulgaria was until a few months ago the Prussia of the Balkans, ever ready to embroil her friends in any trouble which promised substantial profit for herself. The final scene in the Balkan drama left her in the weakest position of all in the Near East. Tsar Ferdinand had overshot his mark and had to be content with Dedeagatch, instead of the coveted Salonica, and the rich tobacco gardens of Cavalla, and had, moreover, to give up an important strip of coast to the hated Roumanian. All of which has not exactly improved the temper of the powers that be in Sofia. If Prussia may be likened to Bulgaria, how much more can Ferdinand be compared with Wilhelm II. The same unscrupulous ambition, the same military bluff, the same powers for blasphemy, the same insatiable desire to play the major part in any scene,—even be it a holocaust. Determined to remain for all time the creator of a greater Bulgaria, he sees in himself to-day the main cause of his country's recent misfortunes. The further aggrandisement of Servia will appear to the Bulgar nation as nothing less than a menace to their independence; add to this the passing of Transylvania into the hands of the Dacian and one can picture the discomfiture and wrath of Bulgaria! In order to pacify Sofia it will be necessary to give her a consolation prize. Where is one going to find it? Unless one robs Peter to pay Paul the proverbial needle in the haystack is surely not more difficult to find. The Bulgar is a queer animal, as those who know him will readily declare. Though it suits him periodically to identify himself with Slav aspirations, he is in reality no more a Slav than a Latin. His similarity in character to the Prussian extends even to his conception of the dignity of many "a scrap of paper!" He is capable of turning on his friends, as recent history has proved, and moreover he is under the thumb of that unscrupulous Teuton, Ferdinand, who is pre-eminently a man to be despised but never one to be underrated. With the use of a few Te Deums and religious processions, the worthy Coburger is quite able to be a thorn in the side of a lasting peace, and particularly so when Germany goes to join the band of the sulking nations. She might even be able to enlist the sympathies of Greece who may see in the might of new Servia a rival to her somewhat far-fetched notions of a New Byzantium.

The nations who glare at each other in the sunny Levant to-day will be exchanging the kiss of Judas to-morrow. Such is the irrepressible Near East We have recently seen how much trouble a mere Albania could give, then what of Bulgaria with a few convenient friends? The creation of a greater Servia, added to the power for recuperation of that people, will, to a certain extent, go to balance the passing of Austria but will it affect the position of Italy? The Servians are no more akin to the Italians than the Austrians, there has never been a feeling of mutual respect. Indeed the civilisation of the Latin kingdom was far more akin to the Hapsburg empire than to the Servian. Italy might well see in a future Servia as great a rival to her Adriatic policy as she saw in Austria. The division of territory, according to the precepts of race, is undoubtedly ideal but not quite so elementary as some would imagine, nor necessarily conducive to a lasting peace, a state of affairs as remote from our civilisation as the Pole. Leaving aside the compensation to be paid to the conquerors in the Western theatre of war, anything like a settlement likely to ensure a few decades of quiet will require the utmost patience and diplomacy, and may take years to establish.

THE RUPTURED SPLEEN AGAIN!

Mr. Martin Forbes, Port Trust Inspector, is singularly fortunate to have appeared before a magistrate who took so lenient a view of his offence as to charge him only with voluntarily causing hurt under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and to let him off with a paltry fine of Rs. 25. The magistrate's finding was that, Dhondu, a cooly, working under the supervision of the accused.
was found by the accused to have fastened the sling to the wrong part of a wheel and it seemed to his Worship from the evidence that the accused got somewhat disconcerted at this fact, went up to Dhondu and gave him a blow on the stomach while Dhondu was still bending to fasten the sling, The blow, we are told, "could not have been violent," but the unfortunate Dhondu suffered from a diseased spleen, "which, according to Dr. Powell, was so feeble that even a gentle push could have ruptured it," and he died within half-an-hour. The old, old story! Men with diseased spleens, that are so delicate that even "a gentle push" would rupture them, are able to go on working at hard manual labour from day to-day, doing things which might, and ought to, rupture their spleens a dozen times a day; but nothing of the kind happens, until somebody, who has lost his temper, —or as the gentle magistrate puts it "got somewhat disconcerted,"—comes along and gives "a gentle push" and death rapidly ensues!

We regard the result of this case, as we regard many others that have occurred of a similar character, as a grave miscarriage of justice. We cannot conceive why a man who has assaulted another with the effect of causing his death, should be merely charged with voluntarily causing hurt. We regard the sentence as being, in any case, grossly inadequate. In the first place, even if the man had not died, it was a cowardly assault. In British ethics, a man who gives another a blow in a respectable fight on equal terms, is expected to avoid his stomach; what then is to be said of a man who strikes another in the stomach,—at a moment when he is in a stooping position,—who, he knows, has no power of defence, and if he had, is precluded by the position he occupies from using it? There was in this case no question of provocation of a kind that would hold water for a moment. The man had not done a piece of work satisfactorily, which was no doubt due to his weak condition. The assault was cowardly and without any sort of excuse. Possibly, if it had not been for its tragic result, it would never have come before the magistrate, but having come before him, its cowardliness and utter want of justification, and the position of the accused, merited severe punishment, if there is to be any sort of protection at all, for workmen in this country of Dhondu's class, who dare not retaliate when physical violence is used against them.

But surely it is time that the plea of the spleen which might be ruptured by "a gentle push" ceased to be accepted in the courts of this country. There is a long roll of unfortunates who have met their death in this way, and it is preposterous to contend that the man who strikes a weakly individual in the stomach, with a fatal result can be relieved on the score that he was ignorant of the man's condition. As we pointed out on a previous occasion, Mayne in his Criminal Law of India, lays it down that a charge of culpable homicide could lie against a person who "knowing that disease of the spleen was prevalent in the district, and knowing also the risk involved in striking a person suffering from the disease, struck a person who had the disease, but who was not known by the defendant to have it." The condition applies to every large city in India, and certainly to the docks in Bombay, where everybody in charge of coolies ought to know that to assault one of them is to take the risk of causing death by a ruptured spleen. Mr. Martin Forbes has got off lightly, but we do not envy the feelings of a man who stikes a blow at the stomach of an unfortunate cooly who is incapable of defending himself, much less the possession of the knowledge that his blow caused the victim his death.

Notes of the Day

The Crisis in the Cotton Trade.

The Government of India has selected Mr. Howard, of the Civil Service, to interview the leading men of the cotton trade. Mr. Howard has already arrived here and has taken up his quarters in the premises of the Custom House. It remains to be seen what collection of views he will carry back with him to Simla or Delhi. Having regard to the controversy which has gone on publicly for some days past, during which all that has to be said and written is already public property, we at least are not sanguine that Mr. Howard will learn anything new, which was not known before. But it may be taken for granted that each interested group will do its best to prove to him that its proposals for financial relief are superlatively practical and should be immediately put into execution. What practical measures should eventually be determined upon is a problem of the first magnitude. Whether the deputation of Mr. Howard is the wisest step taken by the Government must remain a matter of opinion. If we could venture to make an observation we should say that it was unnecessary. What is wanted at this juncture are not opinions and beliefs proposals and projects, schemes and counter schemes. As we observed on Monday last the restoration of credit all over India for all trades is the only practical problem for the State to solve. All else is leather and prunella. The Government of India might have acted with greater wisdom and foresight by at once ordering the Finance Minister to make such a reasonable sum available at each of the Presidency Banks, so as to galvanise trade into life. The moribund condition to be noticed in every part of the country demands an easy and practical solution suggested by common sense. All the reports and interviews in the world will do little for the restoration and filtration of credit which the simple remedy we suggested could accomplish. However, let us watch and wait to observe the miracles the cotton "Kings" are going to accomplish for themselves, what for the ryot for whom their bowels of compassion have been moved as they never were, and what salutary change will take place in their special trade.

Spain and the War.

There is something eminently amusing in the attitude taken up with regard to the war by some sections of the Spanish nation, particularly the Catholics who, we are told, have distinct leanings towards Lutheran Germany! Sic transit gloria mundi! The "Correro de Andalucia," whose editor apparently does not read "Punch," holds as follows—"William II always speaks in the name of God. In the name of God he directs telegrams to his government, speeches to his soldiers, and proclamations to his subjects. The name of God still carries weight in the world." This is just like the "Correro de Andalucia," which has as great a reputation in Spain for bluff as the Kaiser himself has in Europe. It is owing to the prevalence of so distorted a view on life and its real responsibilities that Spain is to-day but an interested observer in the great world war, in which the queen of Latin nations is engaged. Greater in extent than France, with a new empire opening up before her, Spain, is, nevertheless, ground under the heel of sacerdotalism, as a sample of whose intelligence and utter insuitability to modern conditions the foregoing quotation may be taken. In some quarters there is a distinctly anti-British feeling, but there are also parties who advocate joining the Allies.

The Drink Habit in Russia.

We took occasion to mention yesterday that one of the most important reforms Russia should endeavour to introduce within her Empire, should be the restriction of the sale of liquor. Some time previous to the war the Tsar issued a pronunciamento, through the Minister of War, condemning the alcoholic tendencies in the army, and economists did not hesitate to criticise a policy which they considered as being very disastrous to the finances of the country and highly Utopian in character. It now appears that the Government lose by the prohibition of the sale of liquor during the campaign millions of roubles, but that the moral gain is obvious. Our readers possibly remember a special article published in our columns entitled "The Land of the Tsar." We then took occasion to mention the propensity of the Russian for drinking, even in the highest circle of society. It is commonly said in Paris that more champagne is drunk in Russia than is made in France,—a fact not improbable since the trade is in the hands of the Hebrew and gooseberries grow wild near Warsaw! If the liquor that was drunk in Russia was good, things would be a little better, but as it is the concoctions sold are as virulent as the demand for them is great.

An Old Bombayite.

Those of us to whom the past history of Bombay makes an appeal, will feel a regretful interest in the passing away, at the age of eighty-one, at Streatham, on 14th October last of Mr. J. H. E. Hart, M. Inst. C.E., who retired from the Bombay Public Works Department in 1888, after thirty-four years service in Western India, a great deal of which was in Bombay. In 1854 after his course in the Engineering School of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Hart arrived in India and joined the Public Works service as Assistant Civil Engineer, Southern Province, in 1855 during the days of the Indian Mutiny. After service in the various grades of Executive Engineer at Satara, Nasik and Dharwar he was appointed, in 1869, acting Executive Engineer for the Reclamation, Bombay, and in this capacity was associated with the Gun Carriage, the Mody Bay, and Carnac Bunder Reclmations, the Apollo Pier Improvements, and the Hog Island Hydraulic Lift. He was also in charge of the foundation work of the Prongs Lighthouse, where considerable Monsoon difficulties were encountered at that exposed point. The Reclamations and Lighthouse were handed over to the Port Trust on its formation in 1873. In 1871 at a time when there was considerable activity in promoting the fine Public Buildings which grace our City, he was appointed Executive Engineer, First Grade, and Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, Bombay, and in this capacity his name appears on the erection tablets of many of what we now style the older public buildings of Bombay, such as the High Court, the Secretariat, the Public Works Offices, the old Post Office, the Sailors' Home etc. Mr. Hart left India in 1888 to take his well-earned retirement in Bath after thirty-four years Indian service.

A Wonderful Athletic Record.

With such a history of strenuous service it might well have been supposed that Mr. Hart would rest on his oars and enjoy the proverbial ease with dignity which is the right of those who retire after long service. But the cessation of his engineering duties only afforded the time and opportunity to devote himself to athletics which were ever near his heart. The old photographic albums of Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas bear witness to his cricket and football successes. In 1874-76, at Karachi, he won prizes in the Badminton tournaments. About 1879 he won many local events both at Poona and Bombay in Lawn Tennis and Badminton. In 1885 while at Home on furlough, just previous to retirement, he won the Veterans' Doubles in the Bath West of England Tennis Tournament; the Veterans' Singles Northern Championship; the Veteran Singles at Cheltenham and Buxton. After retirement in 1888 at fifty-five years of age his record was one of yearly successes in the veterans' events of the large Tennis Tournaments held in the North, South, West and East of England. Besides numerous minor events, in 1887 he won the Northern Championship Veteran Singles against Taylor. In 1890 at Scarborough he won both the Veteran Singles and Doubles. In 1891 he won the Veterans' Doubles Championship at Manchester. In 1892 he won the Veterans' Singles First Prize and Challenge Shield at Bath. In the Northern Championship he took the Veterans' Singles Second Prize and Doubles First Prize. In 1895 he took Second Prize Veterans' Doubles at Queen's Club, and at Colchester First Prize in the Veterans' Singles. In 1898 at Eastbourne he took the Veterans' Challenge Doubles and Singles First Prize and Challenge Cup. In 1902 when he was seventy years of age he took the Veterans' Single Second Prize at Eastbourne. Since then up to when he was eighty years of age he had in almost each year played in the veterans events at Eastbourne, and in the year 1909 established a record by appearing there with his youngest son in the veterans events. This must be an unparalleled record for any man between the ages of 55 and 81.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Poona.

GERMANS HARD PRESSED IN BELGIUM.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO STOP ALLIES' ADVANCE.

REPULSED ON ALL PARTS OF THE FRONT.

MASSES OF AUSTRIANS CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS.

Germany would appear to be hard pressed in Belgium, where the Allies have been steadily advancing for a few days. The Germans have made every effort to check this advance, and have denuded many towns of troops in order to put them against the Allies. The Belgians have repelled violent attacks along the Yser and in the region of Ypres, while another communique says that at on all parts of the front the Germans made desperate efforts, and were every where repulsed.

In the eastern theatre, the Russians report the continued capture of masses of Austrians south of Przemysl. An entire battalion with all officers and mitrailleuses, has surrendered here.

A disquieting message from Constantinople states that Turkey, replying to British representations, has finally declined to discharge the crews of the Goeben and the Breslau.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.

Germany has been sendng every available man to Belgium in the endeavour to check the advance of the Allies. Many towns are consequently denuded of troops.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

BELGIANS REPEL MORE VIOLENT ATTACKS.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

An official communique states that despite violent attacks, the Belgian army is maintaining its positions along the Yser. Other actions are taking place in the region of Ypres.

The enemy continues to hold in force the approaches to Lille in the direction of Armentieres, Fourmes and La Bassee.

The enemy on the Meuse vainly attempted to repulse our troops, who debouched on the right bank in the peninsula of the Roman camp. To sum up, we have made some detailed progress at various points on the front.

REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

EFFORT BY GERMANS ON ALL PARTS OF THE FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 2 a.m.

A communique issued yesterday evening says: "The day was characterized by an effort of the Germans on all parts of the front, namely in the extreme north, where the Belgian Army held its ground, and remarkably at La Bassee, where the Germans essayed a particularly violent offensive, to the north of Arras, at Mametz between Peronne and Albert, at Vanquois, east of the Argonne, and, finally, on the heights of the Meuse and in the region of Champlon.

Everywhere the Germans were repulsed.

FIGHTING ON YPRES CANAL.

FRENCH MARINES' GREAT PLUCK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Details of the success of the French marines on the Ypres Canal, which was officially mentioned on the 18th instant, show that the marines were subjected to cannonade all day.

They advanced at night, profiting by fog, to within fifty feet of the trenches without being detected. The entire contingent crawled like Redskins with bayonets fixed. They had been ordered not to fire. They charged furiously.

All was over within half an hour and the German trenches were piled with dead and wounded. Four hundred were captured.

The French lost only ten killed and a hundred wounded.

BRITISH TROOPS' FINE QUALITIES.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S PRAISE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Dr. Frederick W. Bussell, Principal of Brasenose College, has published an extract from a letter from Sir Douglas Haig who writes: "We have had hardish times but nothing in our history has surpassed the fine soldierly qualities of the troops you saw at Aldershot last summer. They marched and fought and supported the hardship of trenches, first in great heat and now in wet and frost in a manner beyond all praise."

"ADVANCES HOUSE BY HOUSE."

NEW GERMAN TACTICS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The recent reference in an official communique to "advances house by house" in Northern France is explained by correspondents as being the result of new tactics on the part of the Germans.

They occupied villages and towns, knowing the reluctance of the Allies to shell them, mounted mitrailleuses on the roofs of houses and posted rifle marksmen in the lower storeys.

A fleet of motor vehicles waited on the other side of the town to carry the defenders to new positions.

It was difficult work for the British infantry to get to close quarters with the bayonet before the houses were evacuated but this was done successfully in several cases and the enemy had no time to reach the automobiles.

The Allies are now shelling villages known to be occupied by the enemy.

HOSPITAL FOR INDIANS IN ENGLAND

WORK FOR THE INDIAN AMBULANCE CORPS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Indian Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Association now undertakes the establishment of a hospital for Indians in the West of England. Meanwhile arrangements will be made to provide temporary accommodation.

This has given the Indian Ambulance Corps an earlier opportunity of service than was expected.

Sir Havelock Charles and Sir Trevredyn Wynne have visited France to investigate the matter of distributing comforts among the Indian troops.

BRITISH GUN-BOATS ENGAGED

FIRING ON GERMAN COAST-BATTERIES

SURREPTITIOUS MOVE BY GERMAN SUBMARINES FRUSTRATED

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphing from the French coast on Tuesday says it is reported that while two British gunboats were engaging the German coast batteries on Monday morning, the submarines attacked them. A patrol of destroyers from Dover and another vessel came to their assistance and drove off the submarines with loss. The gunboats are still engaging the batteries on the coast.

WARSHIPS HELPING THE ALLIES.

THE FIGHTING OFF THE BELGIAN COAST

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Several correspondents mention that British warships are participating with the Allies in the fighting on the Belgian coast. A Dunkirk paper reports that the Allies have seized Bruges. This like the report of the recapture of Ostend, is unconfirmed, but it seems certain that the Germans are having the worst of matters.

ANTWERP REFUGEES

GERMAN INDUCEMENTS TO RETURN.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Germans are doing their utmost to induce refugees to return to Antwerp. A proclamation promises that unarmed civil guards shall not be molested, and that there will be no question of sending young Belgians to Germany, or of making them do military service.

Belgian soldiers, even in civilian clothes, will be regarded as prisoners of war, provided they report themselves.

A newspaper will be published, and will be allowed to print the Allies' bulletins.

These efforts have had some effect, and numbers are now returning.

MARINES LEAVING FOR KIEL CANAL.

German marines have left Antwerp to rejoin the warships at Kiel.

BOMBING OF THE ZEPPELIN SHED

ANXIOUS INQUIRIES BY GERMAN PEOPLE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Commandant of Duesseldorf has received numbers of anxious anonymous letters concerning the British bombing of the Zeppelin shed.

He has issued a long exculpatory statement, complaining that the bombing has produced a feeling which is not in accord with the energetic, vigorous character of the German people. He promises all vigilance in the future.

STEAMER SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

TWELVE MILES OFF THE COAST OF NORWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A Leith telegram states that the steamer Glitra has been sunk by a German submarine twelve miles off Norway. She was boarded by Germans carrying revolvers, who ordered her to lower her flag. The German officer tore the flag, and trampled it underfoot. The crew were placed in lifeboats.

There are two steamers named the Giltra in Lloyds Register, one being a Norwegian-owned vessel, 2,250 tons, owned by H. Svance, of Bergen. The other, which the telegram evidently refers to, is a small ship of 866 tons, owned by Chr. Salvesen and Co., of Leith.

GOEBEN AND BRESLAU.

TURKEY DECLINES TO DISCHARGE GERMAN CREWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.

Turkey replying to the British representations has finally declined to discharge the German crews of the Goeben and the Breslau.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The King will open Parliament on the 11th November with state ceremonial.

AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT.

MASSES OF TROOPS CAPTURED.

WHOLE BATTALION SURRENDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.

A communique says there is no essential change in situation. We are partly in close contact to the enemy and partly fighting him from the river Zoura to the Stryi.

We are also engaged in East Prussia.

We continue to capture masses of Austrians south of Przemsyl. An entire battalion has surrendered with all officers, and mitrailleuses.

THE BATTLE ROUND PRZEMSYL.

FAVOURABLE TO THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A Paris communique states that there is no change in East Prussia on the Vistula. Austrian attempts to cross the San have been repulsed. The battle continues south of Przemsyl under conditions favourable to the Russians.

VODKA IN RUSSIA

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ALCOHOL TO CEASE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

In view of the immense benefits derived from the stoppage of the sale of vodka since the outbreak of war, the Russian Temperance Society has petitioned the Tsar to forbid for ever the sale of spirits in Russia. The Tsar has replied that he had decided long ago to cease the Government sale of alcohol.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.

The Tsar's temperance decree means that the Government will sacrifice a revenue of ninety-three millions sterling annually.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE

GERMAN PAPER AND ENGLAND'S POSITION

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The "Berliner Tageblatt," in a significant leader, appears to renounce the popular view that the destruction of England is the main object of the present war. The paper emphasises the Russian menace, and says that no one must forget that every loss of power by England means an increase of strength for Russia.

The paper concludes: "We all hope that the English position as world arbiter will be profoundly shaken, but it must be tenfold our duty to fight against Russia acquiring the same position."

GERMAN DESTROYER AGROUND OFF KIOCHAO.

TOKIO, Oct. 20.

It is officially stated that the German destroper S.90 escaped from Tsingtau in darkness and was found aground sixty miles south of Kiaochao.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Crown Prince of Japan has sent a gracious message to the British troops at Tsingtao and a gift of wine.

THREE PACIFIC ISLANDS OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE

TOKIO, Oct. 20.

It is officially announced that the Japanese navy for military purposes has occupied the Marianne, Marshall and Caroline Archipelagos.

The Marianne, Marshall and Caroline Islands are small groups in the Western Pacific. The former, originally known as the Ladrones, or 'Thieves' Islands, were sold to Germany in 1899, while the Carolines were ceded by Spain to Germany in the same year. The Marshall Islands were annexed by Germany in 1885.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF CAROLINE ARCHIPELAGO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The Japanese Consul General has received a cablegram from Tokyo that the military occupation of the Caroline Archipelago was concluded on the 14th instant. Two German surveying vessels were discovered, one being sunk and the other captured. There were no Japanese casualties.

DUTCH LINER STRIKES A MINE IN NORTH SEA.

BEING ASSISTED TO AMSTERDAM.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Dutch liner Potsdam has struck a mine in the North Sea and is being assisted to Amsterdam.

EMDEN AGAIN ACTIVE.

SEVEN STEAMERS CAPTURED OR SUNK.

CREWS & PASSENGERS LANDED AT COCHIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

It is reported that the Emden has captured and sunk several more steamers off Minicoy. The crews have been landed at Cochin.

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

The "Madras Mail's" Cochin correspondent telegraphs:—The steamship Egbert arrived here yesterday with 325 crew and 22 passengers of the seven steamers captured by the Emden along the western trade route in the neighbourhood of Minicoy between the 15th and the 19th instant.

The steamers are the Benmohr (3,110 tons net), Troilus (4,824 tons), Exford (2,804 tons), Buresk (2,690 tons) and St. Egbert (2,553 tons), all of British Home line, the Clan Grant (2,505 tons), the Chilkana (2,157 tons), and a Government dredger bound for Tasmania.

The Government colliers Exford and Buresk were taken by the Emden. The St. Egbert was released at 3 p.m. the day before yesterday with the crew. The rest were sunk. The Emden accompanied the St. Egbert till 8 p.m. towards Cochin, the crew being landed under Government supervision.

Some Chinese and two Europeans were taken by the Emden whose captain was very courteous.

ANOTHER EARLIER VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, October 21.

The Emden has sunk five vessels 120 miles east of Minicoy. Three the Chilkana, Benmohr, and Troilus, were on their maiden voyages, the first named being a passenger steamer. The collier Exford had a full cargo of coal. Shipping has been stopped here, but a naval report issued late last night states that it hopes that the routes will be reopened within twenty-four hours. The other boats are the Bon Revel and the Clan Grant. The Clan Grant had thirteen Europeans among the crew and a cargo which included stores for Ceylon and a consignment of engravings, books, models, etc. for the Governor of Madras, valued at £2,000. Among the stores were over a thousand cases of whisky. The cargo of the Troilus included 320 tons of tea.

THE RISKS OF WAR.

A KARACHI PIECE-GOODS ASSOCIATION'S DECISION.

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

The Karachi Sat-Narayan Indian Piecegoods Merchants' Association have resolved as follows:—The members regret that they cannot see their way to bear any part of the extra cost of freight and war risk brought about in consequence of the war.

The hardships which the piecegoods dealers have had to face for some considerable time past, are well known and these hardships have been rendered much more acute by the war and consequent poor demand.

Under these circumstances the members of this Association feel sure that the importing firms will realise that the refusal to accede to their request is not unreasonable or unjustified.

NAVAL ACTION OFF DUTCH COAST.

BRITISH LOSSES TRIVIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The Secretary of State's cable to the Viceroy despatched at 12-5 p.m., on Monday runs:—The Admiralty announces that the British loss in the destroyer action of the 17th October, was one officer and four men wounded, the damage to British destroyers was slight and thirty-one German survivors were taken prisoners of war.

WREATHS IN MEMORY OF LOST CRUISERS

LONDON, Oct. 20.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Deep significance of this year's Trafalgar celebration is attested by the decorations on the Nelson columns. Lord Nelson's famous signal is displayed in giant lettering at the base of the plinth and near it are the wreaths in memory of the cruisers recently lost.

AUSTRIAN BOMB OUTRAGE.

MONTREAL HOUSES BLOWN UP.

RUSSIAN TENANTS' MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

PERPETRATORS PERISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.

Two Austrians placed a bomb in the vestibule of a row of nine tenement houses. All were wrecked by the explosion. The inhabitants, most of whom were Russians, had miraculous escapes. The Austrians perished. The number of casualties is unknown, but some are terribly wounded.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1-25 p.m.

The following officers have been killed:—

Lieutenant J. Ainsworth, 11th Hussars; Second Lieut. G. Chester, North Staffordshires; Major W. C. Christie, Warwickshires; Major H. T. Cliff, West Yorkshires; Lieut. C. Gilliat, Warwicks; Capatin A. M. Ker, Gordons; Lieut. A. G. Morris, Royal Lancasters; Second Lieut. W. Parke, Durham Light Infantry; Lieut. J. A. Parkinson, Dorsets; Second Lieut. A. M. Samuels, Irish Fusiliers; Second Lieut. Waterhouse, Royal Lancasters; Lieutenant A. N. Whitfeld, Irish Rifles.

Missing and reported killed:—Capt. W. T. Davidson, Dorsets; Lieutenant J. R. Turner, Dorsets.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The following list of casualties is issued:—

Wounded:—Lieut.-Colonel R. Alexander, Rifle Brigade; Second Lieut. C. Baird, Seaforths; Lieut. H. Bridges, North Staffordshires; Lieut. Bridson, Royal Lancasters; Second Lieut. Brindley, Warwickshires; Lieut. the Hon. D. Bruce, Seaforths; Second Lieut. H. L. Chapman, Dorsets; Lieut. W. Cowan, Field Artillery; Lieut. V. Downes, Bedfords; Capt. P. F. FitzGerald, Shropshire Light Infantry; Capt. G. H. S. Fowke, Gordons; Lieut. A. S. Fraser, Dorsets; Second Lieut. Fyfe-Jamieson, Seaforths; Second Lieut. C. Fyson, Worcesters; Capt. H. Goodman, Irish Rifles; Captain A. K. Hargreaves, Rifle Brigade; Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. A. Harman, Rifle Brigade; Second Lieut. H. J. Harvey, Scottish Borderers; Lieut. D. Hartigan, Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut. A. F. A. Hooper, North Staffordshires; Capt. R. Keith, Seaforths; Capt. I. Kitchin, Dorsets; Second Lieut. R. C. Matthews, Royal Lancasters; Lieut. B. Montgomery, Warwicks; Lieut. R. F. Morgan, N. [illegible]shires; Lieut. Pennycuick, R. E.; Capt. S. Sherston, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. C. E. Smith, Durham Light Infantry; Second Lieut. T. S. Smith, Dorsets; Second Lieut. Smith-Masters, Essex Regt.; Capt. E. Strutt, Royal Scots; Capt. F. Tanner, Royal Scots; Capt. E. Thornhill, Seaforths; Major E. I. Thorpe, Bedfords; Second Lieut. Tuely, Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. Wansbrough, South Staffordshires; Second Lieut. P. Wheeler, Dorsets; Second Lieut. F. L. Wright, West Workshires.

Missing:—Lieut. A. J. Clutterbuck, Second Lieut. L. Grant-Dalton, Capt. J. Kelsall and Lieut. J. Pitt, all of the Dorsets; Lieut. H. Harrington and Capt. F. B. Young, Cheshires; Major C. Vandeleur, Scottish Rifles.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The following casualties are announced by the War Office—Killed. Capt. G. W. Bentley, Middlesex; Second Lieut. Carew, West Yorks; Capt. T. H. Hughes, Worcesters; Capt. A. C. Magor, Wiltshires; Second Lieut. I. T. Pritchard, Worcesters; Lieut. C. D. Sneath, Middlesex.

Missing and believed killed.—Second Lieut. E. D. Murray, 19th Hussars.

TELEGRAPHIC CODES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Government proposes to allow the use of a limited number of authorised codes with countries outside Europe. Details will be announced later.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

OFFERS OF REPLACEMENT BY FRENCH FACTORIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

The Acting French Consular Agent at Karachi has addressed a letter to the importing firms in Karachi stating that the "Office National Du Commerce Exterieur", 3, Rue Peydeau, Paris, which is a branch of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, desire to inaugurate an enquiry into articles of German and Austro-Hungarian origin which can be replaced by French-made articles, giving a list of 19 classes of articles which French manufacturers are in a position to supply.

A RUDE AWAKENING FOR GERMANY.

"FRUITS" OF TEUTON CULTURE.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH IN EDINBURGH.

In pursuance of his patriotic campaign to bring home to the nation the full sense of the objects and issues of the war, Mr. Asquith addressed a great meeting in Edniburgh on the night of September 18. No occasion of recent years has caused more enthusiasm, and what the Premier had to say to Scotland was awaited with intense interest. The Usher Hall, where he spoke, will accommodate about 3,500 people, but if it had been twice as large it would not have been roomy enough for all those who wished to hear the Prime Minister's speech.

Mr. Asquith had a rousing reception on rising to deliver his address. His manner throughout was extremely grave and deliberate, and he had frequent recourse to notes, an unusual thing with Mr. Asquith. He traced the conflict from its "ostensible" cause—the dispute between Austria and Servia—down to the latest phase. Within the past fortnight we had learned that a settlement was actually in sight when Germany by her own deliberate act made war. There was no attempt to controvert that fact by Germany except the circulation of wanton falsehoods, a phrase which drew emphatic approval from the audience.

Mr. Asquith said:—

A fortnight ago to-day, in the Guildhall of the City of London, I endeavoured to present to the nation and to the world the reasons which have compelled us, the people of all others who have the greatest interest in the maintenance of peace, to engage in the hazards and the horrors of war. I do not wish to repeat to-night in any detail what I then said. The war has arisen immediately and ostensibly, as every one knows, out of a dispute between Austria and Servia, in which we in this country had no direct concern. The diplomatic history of those critical weeks—the last fortnight in July and the first few days of August—is now accessible to all the world. It has been supplemented during the last few days by the admirable and exhaustive dispatch of our late Ambassador at Vienna. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, a dispatch which I trust everybody will read, and no one who reads it can doubt that largely through the efforts of my right hon. friend and colleague, Sir Edward Grey (cheers), the conditions of a peaceful settlement of the actual controversy were already within sight when on July 31 Germany (hisses), by her own deliberate act, made war a certainty.

The facts are incontrovertible. They are not sought to be controverted, except, indeed, by the invention and circulation of such wanton falsehoods as that France was contemplating and even commencing the violation of Belgian territory as a first step on her road to Germany. The result is that we are at war, and we are at war—as I have already shown elsewhere, and as I repeat here to-night—for three reasons. In the first place, to vindicate the sanctity of treaty obligations and of what is properly called the public law of Europe; in the second place, to assert and to enforce the independence of free States, relatively small and weak, against the encroachments and the violence of the strong; and in the third place, to withstand, as we believe in the best interests not only of our own Empire, but of civilization at large, the arrogant claim of a single Power to dominate the development of the destinies of Europe. (Cheers.)

GERMANY AND BRITISH SINCERITY.

Since I last spoke some faint attempts have been made in Germany to dispute the accuracy and the sincerity of this statement of our attitude and aim. It has been suggested, for instance, that our professed zeal for treaty rights and for the interests of small States is a newborn and simulated passion. What, we are asked, has Great Britain cared in the past for treaties or for the smaller nationalities except when she had some ulterior and selfish purpose of her own to serve? I am quite ready to meet that challenge, and to meet it in the only way in which it could be met, by reference to history; and out of many illustrations which I might take I will content myself with two, widely removed in point of time, but both, as it happens, very apposite to the present case. I will go back first to the war carried on at first against the revolutionary Government of France and then against Napoleon, which broke out in 1793 and which lasted for more than 20 years. We had then at the head of the Government in this country one of the most peace-loving Ministers who has ever presided over our fortunes, Mr. Pitt. For three years, from 1789 to 1792, he resolutely refused to interfere in any way with the revolutionary proceedings in France or in the wars that sprang out of them, and as late, I think, as February in 1792, in a memorable speech in the House of Commons, which shows amongst other things the shortness of human foresight, he declared that there never was a time when we in this country could more reasonably expect 15 years of peace. And what was it that, within a few months of that declaration, led this pacific Minister to war? It was the invasion of the treaty rights, guaranteed by ourselves, of a small European State—the then States General of Holland. (Cheers.)

For nearly 200 years the Great Powers of Europe had guaranteed to Holland the exclusive navigation of the River Scheldt. The French revolutionary Government invaded what is now Belgium, and as a first act of hostility to Holland declared the navigation to the Scheldt to be open. Our interest in that matter then, as now, was relatively small and insignificant. But what was Mr. Pitt's reply. I quote you the exact words he used in the House of Commons; they are so applicable to the circumstances of the present moment. This is in 1793:—

"England will never consent that another country should arrogate the power of annulling at her pleasure the political system of Europe established by solemn treaties and guaranteed by the consent of the Powers." (Cheers.)

He went on to say that "this House—the House of Commons—means substantial good faith to its engagements. If it retains a just sense of the solemn faith of treaties it must show a determination to support them," and it was in consequence of that stubborn and unyielding determination to maintain treaties, to defend small States, to resist the aggressive domination of a single Power that we were involved in a war which we had done everything to avoid and which was carried on upon a scale both as to area and as to duration up to then unexampled in the history of mankind.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EXAMPLE.

That is one precedent. Let me give you one more. I come down to 1870, when this very treaty to which we are parties no less than Germany, and which guarantees the integrity and independence of Belgium, was threatened. Mr. Gladstone was then Prime Minister of this country (cheers), and he was, if possible, a stronger and more ardent advocate of peace even than Mr. Pitt himself. Mr. Gladstone, pacific as he was, felt so strongly the sanctity of our obligations that—though here again we had no direct interest of any kind at stake—he made agreements with France and Prussia to co-operate with either of the belligerents if the other violated Belgian territory. I should like to read a passage from a speech 10 years later, delivered in 1880 by Mr. Gladstone himself in this city of Edinburgh, in which he reviewed that transaction and explained his reasons for it.

After narrating the facts which I have summarized, he said this:—"If we had gone to war"—which he was prepared to do—"we should have gone to war for freedom. We should have gone to war for public right, we should have gone to war to save human happiness from being invaded by a tyrannous and lawless Power. (Cheers.) That," Mr. Gladstone said, "is what I call a good cause, gentlemen, though I detest war, and there are no epithets too strong if you will supply me with them that I will not endeavour to heap upon its head."

GERMANY AND ITS "CULTURE."

So much for our own action in the past in regard to treaties and small States. But, faint as is this denial of this part of our case, it becomes fainter still, it dssolves into the thinnest of thin air, when it has to deal with our contention that we and our Allies are withstanding a Power whose aim is nothing less than the domination of Europe. (Cheers.) It is, indeed, the avowed belief of the leaders of German thought, I will not say of the German people, of those who for many years past have controlled German policy, that such a domination, carrying with it the supremacy of what they call German culture (laughter) and the German spirit, is the best thing that could happen to the world.

Let me, then, ask for a moment what is this German culture. What is this German spirit of which the Emperor's armies are at present the missionaries in Belgium and in France? (Laughter.) Mankind owes much to Germany, a very great debt for the contributions she has made to philosophy, to science, and to the arts, but that which is specifically German in the movement of the world in the last 30 years has been, on the intellectual side, the development of the doctrine of the supreme and ultimate prerogative in human affairs of material forces, and on the practical side the taking of the foremost place in the fabrication and the multiplication of the machinery of destruction. To the men who have adopted this gospel, who believe that power is the be all and end all of the State, naturally a treaty is nothing more than a piece of parchment, and all the old world talk about the rights of the weak and obligations of the strong is only so much threadbare and nauseating cant.

One very remarkable feature of this new school of doctrine, whatever be its intellectual or its ethical merits, is that it has turned out, as an actual code for life, to be a very purblind philosophy.

DELUSIONS ABOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The German culture, the German spirit, did not save the Emperor and his people from delusions and miscalculations as dangerous as they were absurd in regard to the British Empire. We were believed by these cultivated observers (laughter) to be the decadent descendants of a people who, by a combination of luck and of fraud, had managed to obtain dominion over a vast quantity of the surface and the populations of the globe. This fortuitous aggregation which goes by the name of the British Empire (cheers) was supposed to be so insecurely founded, and so loosely knit together, that, at the first touch of serious menace from without, it would fall to pieces and tumble to the ground. Our great Dominions were getting heartily tired of the Imperial connexion. India (loud cheers), it was notorious to every German traveller, was on the verge of open revolt, and here at home we, the people of this United Kingdom, were riven by dissension so deep and so fierce that our energies, whether for resistance or for attack, would be completely paralysed. What a fantastic dream! And what a rude awakening! (Cheers.) And in this vast and grotesque, and yet tragic, miscalculation is to be found one of the roots, perhaps the main root, of the present war.

But let us go one step more. It has been said "By their fruits ye shall know them," and history will record that, when the die was cast and the struggle began, it was the disciples of that same creed who revived methods of warfare which have for centuries past been condemned by the common sense, as well as by the humanity, of the great mass of the civilized world. (Cheers.)

CRIMES OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

Louvain, Malines, Termonde. These are names which will henceforward be branded on the brow of German culture. The ruthless sacking of the ancient and famous towns of Belgium is fitly supplemented by the story that reaches us only to-day from our own Headquarters, in France, of the proclamation issued less than a week ago by the German authorities, who were for a moment, and, happily, for little more than a moment, in occupation of the venerable city of Reims. Let me read, for it should be put on record, the concluding paragraph of the proclamation:—

> With a view to securing adequately the safety of the troops, and to instil calm into the population of Reims, the persons named below (81 in number, and including all the leading citizens of the town) have been seized as hostages by the Commander-in-Chief of the German Army. These hostages will be hanged at the slightest attempt at disorder. Also the town will be totally or partially burned and the inhabitants will be hanged for any infraction of the above.
>
> By order of German authorities.

BRITISH SUPREMACY AT SEA.

The war has now lasted more than six weeks. Our supremacy at sea (great cheers) has not been seriously questioned. Full supplies of food and of raw materials are making their way to our shores from every quarter of the globe. (Cheers.) Our industries, with one or two exceptions, maintain their activities. Unemployment is so far not seriously in excess of the average. The monetary situation has improved, and every effort that the zeal and the skill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (cheers), with the co-operation and expert advice of the bankers and business men of the country, can devise—every effort is being made to achieve what is most essential—the complete re-establishment of the foreign exchanges. Meanwhile, the merchant shipping of the enemy has been hunted from the seas (cheers), and our seamen are still, patiently or impatiently (laughter), waiting a chance to try conclusions with the opposing Fleet. Great and incalculable is the debt which we have owed during these weeks, and which in increasing measure we shall continue to owe, to our Navy. (Cheers.) The Navy needs no help, and as the months roll on—thanks to a far-sighted policy in the past—its proportionate strength will grow. (Cheers.)

If we turn to our Army (cheers) we can say with equal justice and pride that, during these weeks, it has revived the most glorious records of its past. Sir John French (cheers) and his gallant officers and men (cheers) live in our hearts as they will live in the memories of those who come afterwards. But splendid achievements such as these—equally splendid in retirement and in advance—cannot be won without a heavy expenditure of life and limb, of equipment and supplies. Even now, at this very early stage, I suppose there is hardly a person here who is not suffering from anxiety and suspense. Some of us are plunged in sorrow for the loss of those we love, cut off, some of them, in the springtime of their young lives. We will not mourn for them overmuch.

> One crowded hour of glorious life
> Is worth an age without a name.

(Cheers.)

REINFORCEMENTS FROM ABROAD.

These gaps have to be filled. The wastage of modern war is relentless and almost inconceivable. We have—I mean his Majesty's Government have—since the war began dispatched to the front already considerably over 200,000 men—(cheers)—and the amplest provision has been made for keeping them supplied with all that was necessary in food, in stores, and in equipment. They will very soon be reinforced by Regular troops from India, from Egypt, and the Mediterranean, and in due time by the contingents which our Dominions are furnishing with such magnificent patriotism and liberality. (Cheers.) We have with us here our own gallant Territorials, becoming every day a fitter and a finer force, eager and anxious to respond to any call, either at home or abroad, that may be made upon them. (Cheers.)

But that is not enough. We must do still more. Already in little more than a month we have half a million recruits for the four new Armies which, as Lord Kitchener told the country yesterday, he means to have ready to bring into the field. Enlisting as we were last week, in a single day as many men as we have been accustomed to enlist in the course of a whole year it is not, I think, surprising that the mchinery has been overstrained, and there have been many cases of temporary inconvenience and hardship and discomfort. With time and patience and good organization these things will be set right, and the new scale of allowances which was announced in Parliament yesterday (cheers) will do much to mitigate the lot of wives and children and dependents who are left behind. (Cheers.) We want more men, and perhaps most of all help for training them. Every one in the whole of this kingdom who has in days gone by, as officer or as non-commissioned officer, served his country never had a greater or a more fruitful opportunity of service than is presented to him to-day. (Cheers.)

SCOTLAND DOING WELL.

We appeal to the manhood of the three kingdoms. To such an appeal I know well, coming from your senior representative in the House of Commons, that Scotland will not turn a deaf ear. (Cheers.)

I have only one word more to say. What is it that we can offer to our recruits? They come to us spontaneously, under no kind of compulsion (cheers), of their own free will, to meet a national and Imperial need; we present to them no material inducement in the shape either of bounty or bribe, and they have to face the prospect of a spell of hard training from which most of the comforts and all the luxuries that any of them have been accustomed to are rigorously banished. But then, when they are fully equipped for their patriotic task, they will have the opportunity of striking a blow, it may be even of laying down their lives, not to serve the cause of ambition or aggression, but to maintain the honour and the good faith of our country, to shield the independence of free States, to protect against brute force the principles of civilization and the liberties of Europe. (Loud cheers.)

The singing of "Rule, Britannia" followed.

At the close of his speech the Prime Minister left to address an overflow meeting, and Mr. J. Avon Clyde, M.P., then spoke. Afterwards the Lord Provost moved a resolution to support the appeal to the nation and all measures for the prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion.

The resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson, chaplain-in ordinary to the King, was carried amidst great enthusiasm.

RUSSIAN AND ROUMANIAN IMPERIAL FAMILIES.

Reproduced from "The Sphere."

The group shows, reading from the left and going round to the back: The Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, the King of Roumania, the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Russia, Princess Marie of Roumania, Prince Carol of Roumania, the Crown Prince of Roumania, Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, Czar Nicholas II., and the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia with the baby, Prince Mircia of Roumania. Seated in the centre are the Czarina, the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, with Princess Ileana of Roumania and the Crown Princess of Roumania. In front are seated the Czarevitch and Prince Nicholas of Roumania.

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

Topical War Service.

The photograph shows German soldiers digging trenches, under the surveillance of British soldiers.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.

COPENHAGEN Oct. 8.

The "Politiken" publishes a story from a Dane who states he saw Japanese troops leaving Dunberg for Vilna (a Russian town close to the east German frontier). A railway official at one station, he adds, told him 160 trains carrying 1,60,000 Japanese soldiers had passed.

CLOSE QUARTERS IN THE TRENCHES.

PARIS, Oct. 9.

The capture of German trenches in the recent fighting on the Allies' left was largely due to Britishers, particularly to two famous Highland regiments. For some days scarcely more than 200 yards separated the trenches and almost continuous fire maintained over the short range, night and day, varied by Infantry rushes from either side, culminating in a terrific successful bayonet charge. During the previous two days the Germans refused to allow the British Red Cross to pick up the wounded and even declined to permit their own ambulances to gather German wounded.

THE MAMMOTH HOWITZERS.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

A French artillery officer states, that the German 17 inch howitzers have disastrous long ranges, but the mechanism is so complex and the transport so difficult, that ideal conditions for effective operations are rarely obtained. The howitzers are harmless at close ranges, for the handy French 75 milimetre gun is generally able to kill or disable the Krupps expert engineers and gun layers in charige of them. A bayonet charge generally follows. A number of howitzers have already been captured in this way.

GERMANY'S RESPONSIBILITY

PARIS, Oct. 6.

The well-known French author M. Gabriel Hanotanz writing in the "Figaro" cites the Austrian Ambassador's remarks made on July 31st to show that Germany and not Russia or Austria desired war. The Ambassador stated that Austria had no territorial aspirations towards Servia, to take which would open the second phase of the negotiations. He adds, Austria feared being drawn in after Germany. There was at the moment an appreciable divergence, if not complete opposition, between the German and Austrian attitude.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL DISASTER.

ROME, Oct. 8.

The "Messagero" reports that yesterday four Austrian torpedo boats and two destroyers were sunk by Austrian mines, nearly all the crews perished.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

There are prospects of a fine vintage in the Champagne district as the Germans have done no damage to the vineyards.

HOPE OF A BETTER GERMANY

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.

The inhabitants of Berlin (Ontario) of whom 1,200 are Germans or of German descent, have collected £15,000 as a national patriotic fund and cabled the amount to Earl Kitchener expressing the hope that German militarism would be smashed for good and that the people would be set free to create a greater and better Germany.

SOCIALIST'S ADVICE TO ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 8.

Mr. Hyndham, the Chairman of the Socialist party in England in a letter to the "Messagero" reminds the Italians of Cavour's action in sending troops to the Crimea, thus securing for Italy a seat in the International Congress of 1856. It is now, he declares, the moment for Italy to take similar steps before the victory of the Allies over the Germans and Austrians is definite.

SHIPPING RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

The "Sind Gazette" publishes the following telegrams from the Secretary of State to the Government of India:—**The Board of Trade are unable to give any information as to shipping en route or likely to be en route. I have communicated the purport of your telegraph to the Shipping Federation, Liverpool, the Steamship Owners' Association and the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom for any action they can take. As to the possibility of utilising the prizes for this purpose a further telegram will follow. Tramp tonnage is available, which is not suitable for transport, if the exporters will offer rates sufficient to attract tonnage to India. If the inducement is sufficient the vessels will go out in ballast. The exporters cannot expect normal rates at the present time with so many vessels required for war services and all German and Austrian ships tied up. I learn that the Harison, Hall, City and Anchor Lines intend to replace the requisitioned ships by tramp tonnage and if the routes continue open expect for the future to supply sufficient tonnage.**

FURTHER ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

ENEMY PRESSED BACK DURING PAST THREE DAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cabled on Oct. 20:—

While the Press Bureau states that the enemy has been pressed back over 30 miles in the last few days, it is impossible to judge from what point the mileage should be measured.

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent in northern France writing on Sunday says it is well known that the enemy has been pressed very far during the past three days by the advance of the allies.

THE SINKING OF THE HAWKE

The Hawke when struck by the torpedo had almost stopped to investigate the character of a collier flying the Norwegian flag. When the Hawke was struck the collier made off. The survivors in the cutter, chilled and half naked, saw a periscope close at hand and rowed towards it hoping to smash it with their oars and the iron tillers, but the submarine disappeared.

INDIAN STAFF OFFICERS.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Capt. H. D. Baird and Lieut.-Col. G. Des Barrow, Indian Army, are among the staff officers mentioned in Sir J. French's despatch.

General Hubert Hamilton was standing behind the trenches on the Aisne when the shell exploded killing him. He is personally mentioned in the despatches and his division is mentioned repeatedly.

SPECIALLY MENTIONED UNITS.

The following units are specially mentioned for services at the Marne and the Aisne:—9th Lancers, 8th Hussars, Queen's Bays, Royal Engineer bridging train, 25th, 34th, 36th, and 44th Brigades, Royal Field Artillery, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, 2nd Royal Sussex, 1st Northants, 1st North Lancashire, 1st Coldstreams, 1st Gloucesters and the heavy batteries.

PRECARIOUS GERMAN POSITION IN BELGIUM.

A correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" is informed that the Germans now regard their general position in Belgium as endangered by the allies' progress further south and quotes a high officer as saying that the Germans in Belgium simply cannot hold on and win. Before a week is over we ought to have them on the run.

TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

MUSLIM PAPER'S OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

In course of a long leader on the "Zemindar" editor's deportation the "Observer," a local Muslim bi-weekly, while stating that Zafar Ali was not disloyal says—"So great is the debt that Muslims of India owe to England and her culture that they cannot for a moment think of transfering their affections to Turkey, which, though allied to them by a common bond and common creed has certainly no claims upon their sympathy if it chooses to enter the fight and take up cudgels against the sovereign of this country."

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GERMAN SPIES.

THE KAISER'S SECOND ARMY.

"I have one cook and a hundred spies," the great Frederick used to say. Since Frederick's time, writes Mr. Tighe Hopkins in the "Daily Chronicle," espionage, in its myriad forms—from false whiskers to forged papers of identity, from shy boarding-houses to fashionable hotels—has been regarded beyond the Rhine as an essential part of the machinery for the defence of the monarchy. From the date of the Franco-German War it has been more effectively organised, more energetically carried on, than any other industry in Germany. Instigated, promoted, and financed by the State, there has been no pretence about it; nor has there been the slightest difficulty in recruiting the executive personnel. Encouraged by a King, a Bismarck, a Bernhardi, a Kaiser, Germans have gone into the business of spying as readily as into that of soldiering or shoemaking. On the eve of the war 30,000 professional spies, drawing incomes in that capacity from Government, were resident in France. An amount of £780,000 a year has been spent on them.

From this it may be inferred that espionage is conducted by Germany on the newest and most practical lines: nothing old-fashioned here! It is part of the System, part of Kaiserism, part of Potsdamism. But it is older than either Kaiserism or Potsdamism. As a military engine, espionage had been perfected at the date of the Franco-German War. The organiser in chief was Stieber; Stieber whom Bismarck described as King of Sleuthhounds; Stieber who rose by infamy to be head of the Active Service Police; Stieber whose whole life (he died in 1892) was a cool and quiet crime against society and his fellows and the comity of nations.

THE SECOND ARMY OF 1870.

It was Stieber who, when King Frederick William was ready for his march on France, had strewn with 20,000 spies the road from Paris to Berlin. This methodical organisation—brilliant in conception—embraced a host of farmers, market gardeners, agricultural labourers, vine-growers, commercial travellers, tutors, non-commissioned officers in retirement, nice-looking widows at the desks of cafes and restaurants, and several thousands of agreeable waitresses and chambermaids and governesses in beer-halls, hotels and private houses. All these were, in fact, the second army of 1870. They had arrived in France one at a time, two at a time, three at a time, long before battle was joined; and, under Stieber's directions, had furnished thousands of secret reports concerning every district that the German army was to traverse. In a word, the consummate spy works throughout this campaign at the side of Bismarck and Moltke, with both of whom (with the first, for certain) he is in close and continuous touch. M. Paul Lanoir, in a remarkable brochure, "The German Spy System in France," a very competent translation of which, issued at 6d. by Messrs. Mills and Boon, should be selling like wildfire just now, says: "It constituted the first example in the history of war of the scientific and methodical organisation of an espionage service placed directly and continuously at the service of the combatant army."

Take, in this connection, a passage from Stieber's own fascinating, barefaced "Memoirs." "At the commencement of the campaign, when we had reached Falquemont, I was invited to dine with the Chief (Bismarck) and his staff of officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We were installed in a small peasant's house. After dinner, while Bismarck was personally making coffee for the whole company, he gave utterance to a prophecy which was destined to be fulfilled six months later: 'It is quite decided that we shall not give Alsace or Lorraine back to France.' An officer of the Headquarter Staff added the remark, 'Our army is invincible,' whereupon I jumped up in a fury and answered, 'Say, rather, our armies.'" Stieber was right. His army of sneaks had done as well in its wretched way as Moltke's army of soldiers.

SPYING IN PEACE TIME.

Turn now to the management of spying in peace time. In Germany for 20 years past this has been thoroughly up to date. A secret commission to an officer on holiday? An emissary dispatched here and there at intervals to post himself with information and return with it to some bureau in Germany? Not at all! There would be nothing new in this, and the information thus gained could amount to nothing much. A Minister of the Interior, Puttkamer, stated openly what was to be done. "Our agents at fixed posts in France" were to establish themselves in the country in situations which should lay them open to a minimum of suspicion. Each one, said Herr von Puttkamer—and there was little more of secrecy in the instruction than in a White Paper of our own—

> must be obliged to keep some kind of shop, whose selection may be left to him, provided it is, at least, to outward appearance, thoroughly in keeping with the commercial or other requirements of the country where he has been sent to take up his abode.

He is, it will be observed, "sent to take up his abode," as if he were a soldier ordered on foreign service:

> Whatever the nature of the establishment, whether it be a disputed claims office or a land and property agency, or whether the business is of a purely commercial character, such as a grocery establishment, a cafe, restaurant, hotel, insurance office, or the like, in all cases the business must be soundly established and possess a substantial goodwill.
>
> It must, in fact, be ever borne in mind that it is necessary for our agents to inspire confidence in circles where they have their centre of action, and to create that confidence by the outward signs of an ordinary middle-class existence; indeed, by well-placed munificence, and by making themselves useful in all kinds of societies, associations, and communities, they must acquire such a strong social position that, as far as their locality is concerned, each may be well received everywhere and highly thought of in all quarters, and may be thus always in a position to give us useful information on all points.

AT THE KEYHOLE OF EUROPE.

No reader will be slow to gather the drift of this. It proclaims, advocates, and—in terms of politics that refer us to the sixteenth century—insists upon a mode of warfare (to be prosecuted in seasons of peace and trust) with which no civilised era has hitherto been acquainted. We have had tales of German spies and have laughed at them—quite contemptuously. Other countries have had just the same tales, and have given them the same reception. Nobody has cared to believe, nobody has chosen to believe, nobody has condescended to believe that for 40 years a foremost Power among us has been living with its eye at the keyhole of Europe. We have all along been morally the better for our negligence of the matter, and the issue of the war will discover to us the practical nullity of a scheme that has its roots in social and international dishonour.

German espionage in France (and are we for a moment to suppose that our own country has been overlooked?) has interested itself in everything and everybody. To everyone at his fixed post in the service, a service which is understood to embrace the majority of Germans abroad, a salary has been paid proportionate to the work he has done. The German spies have been recruited in every walk of life. To miss nothing of what the service of espionage might be capable of achieving, the responsible Ministers in Germany, scarcely veiling their utterances on the subject in Parliament, have suborned men and women, high and low, from one end of Europe to the other, who were open to bribes that have ranged from a pound a week to sinecures which hardly anyone at present knows anything about.

This is a proper mode of warfare, or it is not. It is a policy that has been peculiar to Germany. It succeeded once; it has now exploded; and for judgment on it there will by-and-by be ample opportunity.

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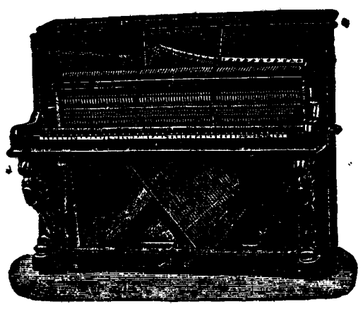

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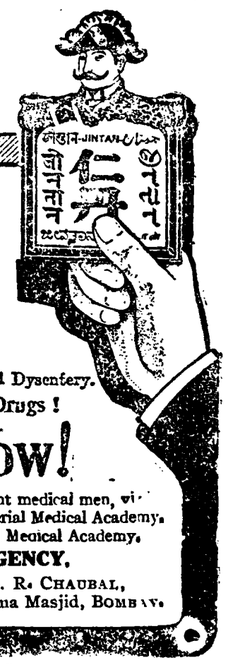

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